

¶ **An Astrological Discourse**  
vpon the great and notable Con-  
iunction of the two superiour  
Planets, SATVRNE & IVPITER, which  
shall happen the 28. day of April, 1583.

*With a brieve Declaration of the effectes, which the  
late Eclipse of the Sunne 1582. yet heerafter  
to worke.*

Written newly by RICHARD HARVEY: partly, to  
supplie that is wanting in comon Prognostications:  
and partly by prediction of mischietes ensuing, ei-  
ther to breed some endeavour of prevention by fore-  
sight, so farre as lyeth in vs: or at leastwise, to arme  
vs with patience beforehande.

*Seene and allowed.*



AT LONDON.

Imprinted by Henrie Bynneman.

Anno Domini. 1583. ✓





TO THE RIGHT  
REVEREND FATHER  
IN GOD, IOHN, BISHOP OF  
London, and his verie good Lord :

RICHARD HARVEY *wissheth long life, with  
increase of all honourable vertues.*



RIGHT REVEREND, my  
dutie in most humble wise  
remembred, I am to beseech  
your good Lordshippe, to  
vouchsafe me that fauor, (if  
not for mine owne sake, or  
the worthines of the thing it  
self, yet for Cambridge sake,  
and that especiall affection,  
whiche you haue alwayes  
borne towards Vniuersitie men, and namely your singu-  
lar curtesie toward my brother Gabriel, when he should  
haue trauailed to Sinalcaldie, which curtesie he doth of-  
ten recognise) that as it hath pleased you already to  
commit the perusing of the Astrologieall Discourse fol-  
lowing, to your most learned sonne in lawe, M. Doctor  
Squire, who can verie well iudge, and hath verie friend-  
ly allowed thereof: so it may now like your Lordshippe,  
to admit of the same for the best New yeares gift, that

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Such a scholler on such a suddaine can bestow. Which al-  
 beit in respect of the base handling, it be nothing wor-  
 thie either the view, or the handling of such a personage,  
 as I can not but know your Lordship to be: yet conside-  
 ring the great importance, and consequence of the argu-  
 ment, I am both perswaded by some friends, who are to  
 ouerrule me in a greater matter, to aduenture the publi-  
 cation thereof, (inasmuch that I haue made my good  
 Lord of Rochetter, and M. Doctor Lewen priuie there-  
 unto, who like well of the impress: on) and with all am  
 encouraged to craue your good leaue, that vpon your  
 priuate liking, (which notwithstanding my selfe of my  
 selfe can not greatly hope for) you would suffer it to  
 passe vnder the title of your good Lordshippes publike  
 maintenaunce, and parronage. I may easily presume too  
 much of your accustomed fauour, so assuredly known  
 as well in both the Vniuersities, as abroad in your Lord-  
 shippes Diocesse, and other parts of the Realme: and there-  
 fore (notwithstanding the importunitie of those my  
 friends, and the grauitie of the argument it selfe) being  
 loth to be overbold, where I owe so much reuerence and  
 duty, I haue thought good, not to vse your name without  
 your owne licence, but wholly to commit the publishing,  
 or suppressing of this Discourse to your Lordshippes li-  
 king or disliking. You may haply maruell what I meane,  
 either to deale my selfe in any such matter of Astrologie  
 being shortly to profess Diuinity, (so soone as my place  
 in the Colledge shall call me thereunto) or to dedicate  
 a Treatise of any such contents vnto one, that hath both  
 so many yeeres euen in King Edwards, & Queene Maries  
 daies, (as appeareth by his owne, and others writings) car-  
 ried so singular credit for his knowledge, and practise in  
 Diuinitie, & now by Gods prouidence is in place, to be-  
 nefit and countenance those, that being admitted to that  
 vocation, shall deserue to be well accepted therein. But  
 for the one, besides that I might alleage for my defence, the



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the examples of Melancthon, Chytræus, Iunctinus, Mastlyne, our M. Doctor Fulke, your M. Doctor Squier, and some other of like credit: who being professed in Diuinitie to their owne speciall commendation, & the generall benefite of the Church, were not afterward ashamed both to defend, & to practice Astrologie: the verie subiect and matter of the Arte it selfe is such, that none, which knoweth it in deede, can iustly charge it with the least contrarietie or repugnancie either to Diuinitie it selfe, or to the soundest partes of Morall and Naturall Philosophie. *Culi enarrant gloriam Dei*; and Platoes opinion is, that our eies were principally giuen vs. for this vse and end, to be occupied in the contemplation of the heauens; whereunto he attributeth so much, that he thinketh Astronomie and wisdom to be so inseparably linked and chained together, that neither a very wise man can want Astrologie, nor a very good Astrologer want wisdom. To which effect, that notable saying of his, deserueth to be as famous, as your Lordship knoweth it to be amongst the learned: *ποταμιον εστιν η νοησις αληθειας*. Which verie saying seemeth vnto me to import some part of that Diuinitie, whereof so many ages he hath carried so high, and honourable a surname: the rather because the singular and incomparable wisdom of Salomon, as your Lordshippe best remembreth, is thus particularly described, in the booke intituled, *Liber Sapientie*. *Deus mihi dedit harum rerum cognitionem veram, & scientiam dispositionem orbis terrarum, & varietatem, effectumque elementorum, initium, & finem, & medium temporum, solis, & lunæ vicissitudines, & conuersiones temporum, & motuum mutationes, annorum orbem, & stellarum finem, ac dispositionem, & naturas animalium, & iras bestiarum, & ventorum impetum, & cogitationes hominum, & somnium differencias, & radum varietes: & quæcumque sunt abscondita, & impredicta didici, cum me omnium Artifex docuit Sapientia*. For which verie kindes of knowledge, (albeit I beleue neuer arie

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had them in that full measure, that it pleased God to bestow vpon Salomon) our chiefeſt Astrologers, especially the most learned Arabians, so often as they are occasioned to cite, or mention any of their predecessors: call them commonly by the name of *Sapientes*, which some I know merrily translated Wizarde, but how wizardly, (if they speake generally without exception of the better sort) let the proverbe testifie, which saith, *Scientia non habet inimicum, nisi ignorantem*. What should I speake of Thales Mileſius, who being the first, that among the Grecians was called *wise*, as Diogenes Laertius reporteth, was also the first among them, that searching out the secrecies, and mysteries of Astrologie: both foretold the conuersions, and eclipses of the Sunne, as Eudemus witnesseth in his Astrologieall historie, and found out *Visa maris* with his litle starres, whereby the Iheronices direct their navigation, as Callimachus testifieth in his Greeke verses: and foreseeing a venge great dearth of Oliues, and thereupon purposing to shewe, howe easie a matter it was for Philosophers to grow rich, gat into his hands by a reasonable price, al the Oliue gardens in Miletum, and Chium, the winter before, whereby afterward making his owne price at his pleasure, he gayned exceeding great summes of monev: as is crediblie recorded not only by Hieronimus Rhodius, and Aristotle in Greeke, but also by Tullie *De Vmatione*, and diuers other in Latine: Aristotle saying, one while he did it, *dis aliis opus*, an other while, *ex astrologia*: and Solon the wise Lawmaker among the Athenians, following his aduise, set downe certaine Astrologieall obseruations of the *Acquinoſtia*, and corrected the Attique yeare, as appeareth by manie histories: and finally by the defects of the Moone and Sunne, he prognosticated the defects and subuersions of certaine states and kingdoms in Asia, as out of Plinie Naturall historie, I haue specially noted in my bricfe Treatise of the late eclipse. I should be

Cler

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ouer tedious vnto your Lordship, if I should goe about  
to recite the tenth part of those testimonies, and auctori-  
ties, which I coulde easilie alleage to the same effect:  
whereby it is certainly euident, that as wise, and wor-  
thie men, as euer were in the worlde, both made verie  
speciall account of this studie in other, and trauailed ex-  
ceedingly therein them selues: as namely Iulius Cæ-  
sar, Octauius Augustus, Ptolomey, Theodosius, one of  
the best Emperours, Fredericke the second, (who cau-  
sed Ptolomey, Mellahalsh, and diuers other princi-  
pall-Astrologers, to be translated out of the Arabian in-  
to Latine: *Hoc quia consilij regum conducere sensit*: as  
Heilerus writeth to Ernestus, Prince of Hennenberg :)  
Alphonfus the most excellent King of Arragonia, and  
Naples: Matthias Coruinus of Hungarie: Charles the  
fift of famous memorie, and sundrie other, as well Prin-  
ces, as subiectes of the most notable sort. But I can not  
pretermit that Astrologicall conference betweene Cæ-  
sar, and the Egyptian Priest in Lucans Pharsalia, where  
Cæsars owne confession of him selfe is thus deliuered:  
*media inter prælia semper stellarum, cælique plagis, superisque*  
*vacant: Eudoxi Fastos molter superabis & Annui.* Which he  
in deede performed, correcting and reforming the Ro-  
mane yeare by the helpe of Soligenes, as Solon did the  
Attique yeare by the helpe of Thales: an other maner  
of reformation, than that of the Calender, which the  
Pope Gregorie the xiiij. hath newly published, by the  
helpe of I know not what Astrologers. As for the rest,  
lest I should seeme to forget my selfe, in not hauing that  
regard to your Lordships person which I ought: I will re-  
serue their Astrologicall commendations vnto some fite-  
ter place, thinking it sufficient for this present, to stande  
vpon the Reasons, which Melancthon, a man as your  
Lordship best knoweth, of a sharpe and sounde iudge-  
ment in most schollerly points of learning, alleageth, in  
a notable preface of his, *In Theoricis nouas planetarum*

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Georgij Purbachij directed to his most learned countryman, Simon Grynaeus: wherein he sheweth how needefull Iudiciall Astrologic is, both for priuate vses, and for publicke. For priuate vses, first, in *medendo*: then, ad *regendos* mores: thirdly, ad *desigenda* studia: *plurimum enim reseri intelligere, quo quemque natura ducas*: (Use not a word, but his owne:) beside: *fortuna saepe comitasur mores*: & quoniam alie quoque cause sunt humanorum euentuum, tamen res loquitur ipsa, interdum in *Astria* causam esse, cur ut Hesiodus inquit: ipse dies quandoque patens, quandoque nuncius sit. Fiftly, conducit tempestatum obseruatio ad *Oeconomiam*: last of all, *hi proximi anni aliquot satis claras significationes praebuerunt, sidera magnam vim in aere, & robur nascentibus habere, idque palam testantur insignes siderum congressus* (which maketh directly for the present Discourse.) And as for the publicke vse and necessitie thereof, he goeth forward thus, in my simple opinion, both very politickely and diuinely: *Existunt res in rebus publicis fatales tempestates, in quibus admoniti ab hac arte, multa providere possunt, vel ad curanda, vel ad mitiganda pericula. Sepe enim fata consilio in melius flecti queunt, saepe fatorum sententiam lenis Deus, placatus piarum votis. Quare haec quibque grauis causa fuerit, verum futurarum significationes animaduertendi.* He addeth for reason. *Prodest enim commoneseri homines atrocibus siderum minis, ut à Deo opem implorent: deinde, ut bonitatem Dei magis agnoscant, cum viderint aliquam esse superiorem ac meliorem naturam sideribus, quae tristes significationes mitigat.* To the breeding of which politicke, and diuine considerations in the mindes of some or other, I would to God, this slender Discourse of myne might be anye meanes. Melancthon leaueth not thus, but still goeth on, as it were in a certaine feruent zeale towardes this profession. *Nec dubia est harum Artium fides: nam & monumentis demonstrationes habet, quatum eo est suauissima cognitio, quia delectas animos certando, & haec omnia,*

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*sen consensus in tanta varietate argumentorum: & Divinationem si quis prudenter ad Physicam referet, intelliget eam habere graves causas, & invenit eam experientia priuissimorum hominum: recte vero Galenus de hac ipsa arte inquit: Sophisticum esse, contra experientie testimonium, rationes querere.* Finally, to aunswere common obiections, and suche ordinarye contradictions, as Astrologers eares are well acquaynted withall, he at laste briefly decideth, and determineth all suche doubtles in the wordes following. *Nec eo detrahenda est artis fides, quod aut artifices aliqui inepti sunt, aut non omnes eventus humani in arte monstrantur: sunt enim & alie quedam præter sidera, eventuum causa.* Esst autem in tantis tenebris humane mentis, multa prospici nequeunt, tamen artis beneficium non leue ducendum est, quæ pleraque interion, & ad vite summam pertinentia monet. Quoties fallimur in lenioribus artibus, & in hiis, quæ sunt, ut ita dicam, in manibus? Neque tamen propter eiusmodi errata explodenda sunt artes, sed prudentia est, ad vite usum inde, quantum possumus, transferre. His resolution and conclusion there is. *Illud etiam recte infirmis indicare facile est, quod esse modus Divinationum debeat, & quod religio approbet has Divinationes, ut Medicorum iudicia, aut ceteras Physicæ partes.* Which reasons of Melancthon, I doubt not but your Lordshippe will admit, and allowe for effectually materiall and good. Nowe I see not greatly, what remayneth to be yet obiected: vnlesse haply some will oppose the olde decrees of the Romane Senate, and some newer imperiall lawes, against all suche, as were vulgarly called *Mathematici, Chaldei, Arioli, and Divinatores*, of whome Vlpian the famous Lawyer treateth libro 7<sup>mo</sup> de officio Proconsulis, vnder the title, *De Mathematicis, & Vaticinatoribus*: Which verie title I have hearde so alleaged. Whereunto, first I might aunswere, that they dispute not *ad idem*: those lawes being made only against such, as Moyses condemneth in the xviii. of

Deuter.

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Deuteronomie, who vainely tooke vpon them, to diuine by magicall and superstitious sorceries, numbers, lottes, characters, charmes, interrogatories propounded to the dead, inspections of birdes, entrails of beastes, and such other monstrous and abhominable meanes: for so sayth A. Gellius in his first booke of his *Noctes Atticae*: *vulgus quos geminis & oculo Chaldei dicere oportet, res Mathematicas vocat*; and Seruius Honoratus vpon the fourth of Virgils *Aeneidos*: *Cum multa sacra Romani suscipere, semper magica damnarunt; probrosa animas habita est*. Secondly, that albeit those Romane lawes had in deede bene deified as well against their Astrologers then, as against any other Diuiners or Soothsayers: what reason is there, they should make more against ours now, than the like lawes make against our Rhetoricians, Philosophers, Physitians, and in a maner against all other professours of any liberall arte? All such being by one Romane decree or other, at one time, or other, vpon one suddaine occasion, or other, banished the cite, as troublesome, and needelesse persons, in a politique and martiall state, so long as the rage of that tempest endured. Thirdly, admit their Astrological diuinations were lawfully forbidden, being found commonly deceitfull and false, by reason that the arte it selfe was then verie vnperfect, and vncertaine, as it continued to the age of Ptolomey, who flourished but in the time of the Emperour Antonius Pius, which succeeded Traian and Adrian: yet may ours neuerthelesse lawfully stand the arte being nowe generally of the most and best acknowledged to be much more perfectly reformed, and a right arte in deede: or if that seeme more, a right science in deede. For which two last reasons, I am to thanke a late conference, that I had with my brother Gabriel, about Hallowmas last, touching the validitie of those Romane lawes. As for other later lawes, & statutes, either forreine, or our owne. I know not any that vniuersally and simply condemne Astrologie,

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and as for those, that condemne some particular abuse thereof, I must needs confesse, they are very wise, and necessary ordinaunces, to meete with the lewde practises, and impostures of many, that vnder the pretence of their figure commit intolerable villanies, wherein for my part, I doubt not, but they deserue the penalties, inflicted vpon them by law, thinking them worthily punished, *Pro mensura consulationis*, as Vlpian speaketh of his *Mathematicis* in the forenamed title, with this addition of his, following immediatly after in the same place: *qui de principis salute, capite puniuntur, vel qua alia grauiore pena afficiuntur*: extending withall the force of the law in that point, euen to the punishment of other simple wizarde: *Qui contra quietem imperij, et populi Romani, inurbandas artes exercens*: and finally alleaging the example of the Emperour Marcus, *Qui in Syriam insulam eum relegauit, quomodo Cassiano uicinas eras, et munita quasi insulam Deorum dixerat*: Neither dare I excuse either Thrasillus, or Ascleptarion, or Gauricus: whereof the first foretold the destruction of Tiberius the Emperour: the second of Domitian: the thirde of the Bentiuoli in Bononia: or the Priest, that gaue out the rumour of the future murdering of Galeacius Sfortia Duke of Millaine, (who were all worthily rewarded for their folly) or any other, that by their Horoscopical predictions might seeme to harden, & hasten on conspirators, to the atchieuing, or attempting of their Princes death, but in that case would wish all Astrologers, either not to deale at all, or else to deale privately and piously with the Prince him selfe: and then too, to hold Cardanes rule, set downe amongst eight other like conditions, in the ende of his booke, *De Astrologia interrogationibus*: *principi ne magnum malum firmiter unquam prädixeris, sed periculum*: howbeit Cardane him selfe dealt more plainly, & therefore more daungerously with our King Edward the VI. as appeareth in the Iudicials of his natyuitie, given out in the beginning of his

Duo decim

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*Duodecim illustres genitura. At mihi, ex innata sinceritas, & quod miserum adolescentulum amarem, fortisque viui miserarer.* (quoth Cardane there) ceruon eras, etiam cum manifesto vise discrimine, omnia pacificare; quamuis futurum crederem; ut me irriderent. But what followeth? *Ergo volentibus satis, nec singularis huius artis cognitio prodasse regi potuit: nec bonitas, atque simplicitas ingenij, mihi obisse.* Which good successe of Cardane, was partly to be attributed to his owne discrete handling, free from all maner of suspicion, but specially to the innocent, and singular good nature of that most noble young King, who accepted so fauourably of his affectionate intention. But, neither this speciall priuiledge of his being withall a straunger of extraordinary credit, nor anie like personall example can warrant other priuate men, to intermeddle in like sorte in the natiuities, and destinies of their Princes, otherwise than is before limited, or vpon the Princes owne direct commaundement. And yet if either this way, or any like, the art happen by some busie and fonde fellowes to be abused, it hath but the same fortune, that all other artes and sciences haue beside: & the Lawiers rule, *Abusus non tollit usum*, will still iustifie the right, and commendable practice thereof. The bounds of which limitation, I hauing no way exceeded in anie parte of the Discourse following: I hope, there is nothing therein contained, which, considering the premises, might not proceede, euen from one, that were already professed in Diuinitie. And then I trust, in respect of the matter, I haue committed no inconuenience, in recommending the same to the fauour and patronage of such a Diuine, as all England knoweth your Lordship to be: who I doubt not, can iudge exactly thereof. For the maner, I am humbly to craue pardon, being neither practised in writing English, nor purposing anie such publicke dedication at the first. It may peraduenture be an occasion, that hereafter I shall acquaint my pen better with ending in our owne tongue. In the meane time,

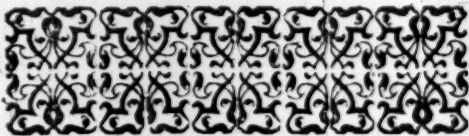


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time, I am to beseech your Reuerend Lordshippe, to respect rather what is here sayd, than how it is sayd: presuming that I haue little erred in my iudicials, whatsoeuer defects may chaunce to appeare in the style. And yet for the very consequence of the matter too, I must say with Tullie, *Opanda quidem opama: expectanda deterrima: fedenda quacunque erunt.* How Gods omnipotencie ouerruleth all causes, and effects, as well particularly in *specie*, & *individuo*, as vniuersally in *genere*, I haue sufficiently vttered as it were by the way in other places: our last remedie is Christian patience, if there be no other remedie. But that is a Theologicall argument, worthie your Lordshippes handling: and I see I haue already presumed ouermuch of your Lordshippes patience, in being thus troublesome, and tedious vnto you, beyond the compasse of an ordinarie Epistle or Preface. Which neuerthelesse I durst in no respect haue done, but vpon certaine assurance of that fauourable acceptation, which from time to time, it hath pleased you to vouchsafe the like writings of diuerse Vniuersitie men, being little past my standing there, and namely my brothers *Anticofopolita*, when he was not much aboute the same continuance. In full hope, and affiance whereof, I will here most humbly take my leaue, committing your Lordship to the protection of God, who giue you many prosperous Newyeares, and long preserue you, to his owne glorie, and the benefit of his Church. Here in London this 13. of Ianuarie. 1581.

*Your good Lordshippes most humble,*

RICHARD HARVEY.



T. S. Ogdoas in R. H.  
Prognosticon.



Edite Francitalli, florenti cedite vati,  
Harueius meruit nomen habere Sophi.  
Spirat in ore Furor, Bacchoq̃ & Apol-  
line dignus,

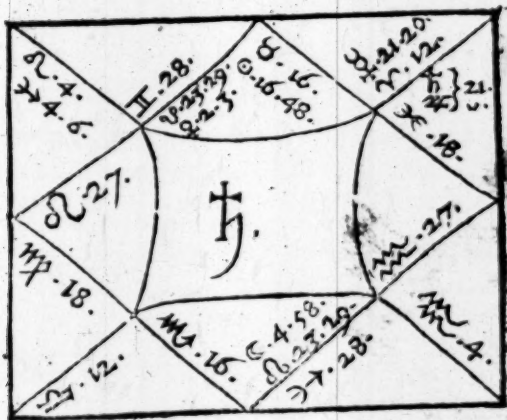
Palladis vt noscas Mercurijq̃ genus.

Ergo agite Anglorum proceres, legistote Prophetā,  
Memphiticū similem, nobilibusq̃ Magis.

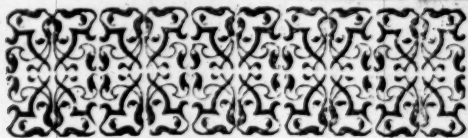
Pade Liber, liberi ingenij, genijq̃ beatis  
Insigne, & Patria pulpitā scande tua.



*Cæli schema sub Coniunctione  
Saturni & Iouis.*







To my verie good, and most  
louing Brother, Master Ga-  
briel Haruey, at his chamber  
in Trinitie Hall.



God Brother, I  
haue in some part  
done my endeuour  
to satisfie your late  
requeste, wherein  
you aduertise me  
either not so much  
to addia my selfe  
to the studie, and  
contemplation of Iudiciall Astrologie, or  
else by some euident and sensible demonstrati-  
on, to make certaine & infallible p<sup>ro</sup>ofe what  
general good I can do my countrie thereby, or  
what speciall fruite I can reape thereof vnto  
my selfe. I confesse greater wittes can worke  
greater matters: and mine owne principall  
studie as yet, is but Philosophie and Philick,  
wherein I pray God I may speedily growe to  
any reasonable mediocritie, that I maye the

A y.

soner

sooner proceed to my final Profession: But seeing it is your desire to practise me, & as it were to oppose me in this kinde: you shall heare, what I can briefly say touching the great Coniunction of Saturne and Iupiter, the next yeare immediately following. I am to submit my opinion to the censure and correction of those, that are longer studied, and more profoundly scene in this facultie: but that you may not cheseue, I have altogether mispent my time this way, I will endeuour my selfe to make proofe in some sorte, how I haue profited in the studie. Your selfe haue often willed me to goe roundly to the matter, without either glorious insinuations by way of Preface, or pleasurable and conceited flourishes by waye of digression: and therefore I presume you wil not blame me, though I take a direct and playne course in the discourse following. First, that Iudiciall Astrologie is neither any vaine and idle studie, nor forbidden and vnlawful Arte, your self hauing long since, taken some reasonable paines therein, and being able to say so much in the defence thereof, out of many olde and new histories of approued authoritie and credit, can sufficiently (I know) and wil readily (I thinke) testifye. The slight arguments of Picus Mirandula, Cornelius Agrippa, and others

### An Astrological discourse.

diuers other to p<sup>r</sup>o<sup>t</sup>rary, haue been thoughtly  
 answered, by *Platinius*, *Schonehus*, *Melanctō*,  
*Cardane*, & sundry other, but specially of late  
 by *Iunctinu*, who in his confutation proceedeth  
 compendiously, and directly from argument to  
 argument, leaving in a manner nothing un-  
 touched, that hath bene, or can bee objected in  
 disgrace of this knowledge. And if the autori-  
 ties of men, that haue giuen themselves that  
 way, make any thing for the purpose, what  
 goodlier wits in the world, than some in euery  
 countie, that haue made special accout, & besto-  
 wed much trauel in this diuine studie? To let  
 strangers go, these of fresh memorie haue bene  
 none of the basest scholars in England: M. D.  
 Buttes principal *Phisition* to king Henry the  
 eight. Sir Thomas *Hot*, Sir Thomas *Smyth*,  
 who as you best knowe, and haue both truly  
 and honourably testified in your *Atusarum la-*  
*chryma*, excelled therein: M. D. *Reorde*, both the  
*Digges* M. *Dee*, whome hir maiestie vouchsa-  
 feth the name of hy<sup>r</sup> *Philosopher*: M. *Securis*,  
 M. *Buckmaster*, M. *Mounslowe*, M. D. *Twyne*,  
 besides most of our chiefe doctozs in *Phisike*,  
 as namely our M. D. *Baro*, in *Cambrydge*, and  
 M. D. *Folle* in *London*, and some of our very  
 chiefe *Philosophers* in either *Vniuersitie*, &  
 shalbe nameles, being not so certainly profes-

sed and renowned that way But to omit for  
 breuities sake al other arguments and authori-  
 ties that might plentifully be alledged in the  
 mayntenaunce of Iudiciall Astrologie, I will  
 content my selfe, and I thinke, I shall content  
 you with that only famous testimony of Me-  
 linton, amongst many of his to the same pur-  
 pose, set downe in an excellent epistle directed  
 to the two noble & honorable Lordes, George  
 and Huldreich Fuggeri, in commendation of A-  
 strologie. *Norunt omnes sani prorsus necessariam  
 esse doctrinam, quæ animæ et ordinem ostendit.  
 Quam ob causam & sapiens antiquitas hanc curam  
 publicè doctissimis hominibus, qui custodes erant re-  
 ligionis, commendauit, ut Solis circuitus & inter-  
 ualla, & æquinoc̃tia, & solstitia obseruarentur, &  
 mensuræ spatia, ad Solis iter accomodarent.* But  
 what followeth? *Aliam partem quæ Diuinatoria  
 nominatur, multi acerbè vituperant, de qua alibi co-  
 piofius dixi. Quanquam autem nequaquam omnium  
 euentuum humanorum causa sunt, stellarum positus,  
 & sapienter causa discernenda sunt, & vitanda  
 præstigia falsarum Diuinationum: tamen certum  
 est, multas in Elementis mutationes, ab Astris oriri:  
 & in crassi humanorum corporum, et ingeniorum in-  
 clinationibus lumen cæleste magnā vim habere. Pro-  
 deest autem ad valetudinem tutandam nosse crassum  
 corporum, & moribus prodest, cernere inclinationes  
 cælestes*



coelestes, & eas arte regere, aut frangere, sicut Pegasum Bellerophontes, ita demum recte gubernant, cum Pallas auream ei frenum iniecit. Wherein for his opinion *de crassi corporum humorum*, he iumpeth with the auncient and most renowned Phisition Hippocrates, who in his booke *de aere, aqua, & regionibus*, beeing translated into english sayeth thus much in effect. If we shall consider duely of the highest causes and beings, we shall finde that Astrologie is not the least portion of Phisicke, for it becometh y<sup>e</sup> Phisition to know the *Moone*, and the signe of heauen wherein the *Moone* is, when any patient beginneth to fall sicke, & so forth. But hercof moze at some other time, remitting you in the meane while to the learned Apologie of Iunctinus, who is copious in these pointes, touching the defence of Iudiciall Astrologie. Nowe to come speedily and directly vnto that, whereunto at this present the particuler occasion draweth me: In this yeare ensuing, 1583. which from the creation of the world is 5545. (to ouerpasse other needesse computations and Chronologies: as how long from Noahs floud: how farre from y<sup>e</sup> destruction of Troy? howe many yeares from the Assyrian, Persian, & Macedonian monarchie, & so forth) The 28. of April beeing Sundaye, about high none, there shall happen a very greate and no-

table Coniunction of the two superiour and  
 weighty Planets Saturne and Iupiter, which  
 Coniunction shall be manifested to the igno-  
 rant sort, by many fierce and boisterous winds  
 then suddenly breaking out and continuing cer-  
 taine daies before, and certaine daies after the  
 same Coniunctiō. These two high planets shall  
 be coniointed in the last minut of the 21. degree  
 of *Pisces*, a signe (as is commonly knowne) of  
 the watery Triplicitie, feminine, nocturnal,  
 septentrional, commune, colde, moist, stigma-  
 tick, that is wholly of the nature and qualitie of  
 water: the essential house of Iupiter; the exal-  
 tatiō of Venus, the gouernour of the fete: which  
 Coniunction may, and ought to seme so much  
 the more fearful and terrible vnto vs, by how  
 much the more it is very strange, maruelous,  
 rare, and most specially noted of the learned.  
 This is called of Astronomers, *Coniunctio plane-  
 tarum maxima, quippe qua reguntur leges, imperia,  
 regiones*: as Ptolomey the Prince of Astrolo-  
 gers writeth, and Cardane more at large in his  
 Philosophicall, and Astrologicall Commenta-  
 ries vpon Ptolomey. This is that Coniunction  
 qua significat prophetam, & destructionem quorun-  
 dam Climatum, & sectas, & regnum: damna plu-  
 uiarum & pestilentia. as Messahalah writeth,  
 whose booke haue bene much esteemed of kin-  
 ges

ges and Princes. This is that Coniunction which Alboazen Haly sayth, both *praesagire mortem regis magni & potentis, multam tristitiam hominibus, damnum in denitiis & nobilibus, etiam in illis qui sunt sicut Propheta, & multas locustas.* This is that Coniunction which Guido Bonatus affirmeth, to *praemonstrare res magnas & mirandas venturas in mundo.* This is that Coniunction, which Iohannes Molitor surnamed of his country Regiomontanus, a man in my opinion, little inferior in worthinesse, or same to the former more auncient Astrologers, both report to *portendere continuas aquarum inundationes, & particularia delugia.* Finally, this is that Coniunction *qua minatur multum mali,* as Iulianus Florentinus testifieth, a great Iupiter at this day, a Coniunction and meeting, or ioyning together of the very worst & very best planet, Saturne & Iupiter, whercof the one is tearmed *Infortuna minor* barbarously *Infortuna minor*, the other, *Fortuna maior* both singular in their kindes, the one being (as it were) the Lorde of horrible miserie, and tragicall mischiefes, the other a president of soursaigne bountie & felicitie, both Heavenly instruments, ordayned by God to those high purposes and intendements. wherby in they are employed, more auncient in deede than in name, euermaking workers of contrai-

rie inclinations, and effectes in the worlde, to be short, both mighty Princes and Potentates in their severall actions, so farre as it pleaseth God to authorize their proceedings, & vse their ministerie to his owne glozie. Touching whose great coniunction, it is doubtles the moze hard and difficult, to set downe any certaine effectes and Accidents, thereof to ensue, bicause the Fortune and Infortune are equally matched, and as it were, indifferently encountered with power and strength: For if the Infortune had bene greater and stronger than the Fortune, as if Saturne had bene ioyned with Venus, which is called *Fortuna minor*, Saturne no doubt would haue chalenged the prerogative or preeminence vnto him selfe, as being mightier and of moze force: or if Iupiter had bene ioyned with Mars him selfe being *Fortuna maior*, and the other *Infortunium minus*, he woulde so haue repressed the sturdines and furie of Mars, that the operations and effectes of that Coniunction should haue bene indifferent. that is rather good than euill. Wherevpon in this case Guido Bonatus a famous and renowned Astrologian of Italy, (as you knowe) in his fifth Treatise de 146. *Considerationibus*. setting downe 4. especiall wayes and principall pointes, where in an Astrologer may someti be deceyued, and most

moſte eaſily overſhote him ſelfe, maketh this  
 the fourth, *Difficile erit aliquid certi indicare, ſi a-*  
*quales fuerint Fortuna cum Infortunys.* For conuer  
 theſe two planets doe not beholde one ano-  
 ther by any aſpectuall radiation, as either by  
*Trine* or *Sextile*, which are aſpectes of amity &  
 frienſhip, or by *Quartile* and *Oppoſition*, which  
 are aſpectes of enmity & hatred. for then it had  
 bene ſome what the eaſier to determine there-  
 of in reſpect of the general iudgement: but they  
 are ioyned together in one degree, and one mi-  
 nute of the ſelfe ſame degree and ſigne, which  
 is termed of the Astrologers, *Corporalis congreſ-*  
*ſus*, *Coitus*, or *Coniunctio*, being alwaies of more  
 power, ſtrength, force, and efficacie, than any  
 other aſpect, becauſe as Stecherinus wiſeth in  
 his 12. Proposition: *In ea radij maxime propter*  
*unionem condensantur*, which alſo Hermes Tris-  
 megistus him ſelfe affirmeth in *verbo ſeptimo*,  
 where he ſayth: *Aſpectus non poteſt diminuerē ſig-*  
*nificationem Coniunctionis*, *Coniunctio verò minuit*  
*ſignificationem aſpectus*, why? nam fortior eſt aſpe-  
 ctus, as there ſolloweth. And yet by nature it is  
 ſimply and eſſentially neither good nor euill,  
 but ſometimes good and ſometimes euill, accor-  
 ding to the nature and diſpoſition of the pla-  
 nets, which are conioyned, ſo that conſequen-  
 tly, *quia Coniunctio bonorum bona eſt, malorum au-*

sem mala, difficile admodum erit iudicium in Coniunctione illa, quæ & bona respectu Iouis, & pernicioſa respectu Saturni indicatur. Divers of þ lear-  
 ned in this facultie & namely Alboazen Haly,  
 Capite 4. partis octaua, saith, quod Iupiter iun-  
 ctus cum Saturno prohibet omne malum, wher eas  
 Franciscus Iunetinus anoucheth the contrarie,  
 to wit, that Coniunctio boni cum malo, mala est, al-  
 leaging this very Coniunction of Saturne and  
 Iupiter for example, but on both sides they co-  
 clude with this clause or definitiue sentence,  
 hoc tamen pro natura & dispositione planeta vin-  
 centis in figura iudicandū est. This therefore now  
 only remaineth, to cōsider whiche of them shall  
 be strongest, and of mosse vertue, power and  
 might in the heauen at that instant. For Me-  
 sabalah in his excellent Treatise de Coniunctio-  
 nibus planetarū, deliuereth this iudgemēt, Scito  
 quod cum Iupiter fortior fueris Saturno, significabis  
 bonum in eadem Coniunctione, si verò Saturnus pra-  
 erit, significabis detrimentum atque tribulationem,  
 which is also generally agreed vpon with þ rest.  
 Therefore we are to vnderstand, that Iupiter  
 is ioynd with Saturne in pisces, whiche is his  
 owne proper and naturall house, but by night,  
 and not by day, which is a little the worse, be-  
 cause him selfe being a masculine diurnal, and  
 fortunate planet, he doth not so much reioyce

in a feminine, nocturnal, and infortunate signe,  
 as he both in a signe of his owne disposition &  
 qualitie. For so Alcabitus one of the most nota-  
 ble Arabians, very well concludeth in *Isagoga*  
*astrologica prima differentia: Fortitudo Planetæ ro-*  
*boratur quando est in suo Alhaz, id est in sua si-*  
*militudine masculinis scilicet et diurnus in signo*  
*et gradu masculino et diurno: nocturnus vero et*  
*femininus contra,* which is likewise auouched  
 by his Commentator Iohnes de Saxonia, whoerof  
 by a contrary sequele it followeth, that a mas-  
 culine and diurne planet is somewhat depre-  
 sed and weakened in a feminine and a noctur-  
 nall signe, and yet because it is the house of Iu-  
 piter, and him selfe resident therein, as in hys  
 owne mansion place, and court (albeit Sagit-  
 tarie be the house of his speciallest delight and  
 ioy) he receiveth five dignities thereby, being  
 by so much the more strong, and vertuous, ac-  
 cording to that sensible axiome of Guido Bo-  
 nati, capite 1. *prima pars. Dum planeta est in*  
*domo sua, est sicut vir existens in propria domo: est*  
*autem quilibet fortior in domo sua de terre, quam in*  
*aliena, et ut plurimum de facto quam alius, qui ali-*  
*us esse fortior eo. unde Trutanus. Ante suam gal-*  
*lus stat portam quisq; vasallus.* But yet Iupiter is  
 not so highly promoted & exalted by hys owne  
 house, but is well-nigh as much humbled and  
 weaker



weakened by his unlucky placing in the eight house of Death whereby he loseth foure prerogatives, then is he there also afflicted and oppressed by the presence and company of frowning Saturne, and in the termes of Mars his deadly enemy, in quarta cæli feminina, and Perivisionall descendēt, which do also much decrease and abate his courage. So that it evidently appeareth, that the good planet Iupiter is but indifferent: & that as he wil not do much harme, so he can not doe much good. Now concerning Saturne, as Iupiter was neuer the better, because he was in signo feminino & nocturno, so Saturne being in the same signe, and also a diurnall and masculine planet is much the worse. For Meilahalah in his golden booke, de revolutione annorum mūdi, the chapter intituled de anno timendo, saith plainly: Saturnus in signo diurno et masculino minus impedit, so by an argument drawn frō h cōtrary I may logically cōclude, h in loco nocturno et feminino magis impedit, but this impedimēt is nothing to speak of or very smal in cōparison of h rest: for besides that he is in a feminine and nocturnall signe, & place of heauen contrary to his proper nature, he is with all peregrine too, and out of al his essential dignities in the same signe, whereby he hath five debilities or impedimentes. Furthermoze he



is placed *in domo octava*, whereby he hath foure moze hinderances, and slow in motion, whereby he hath two detriments. In so much that if we set and oppose his 11. debilities, and the debilities of Iupiter agaynst his five vertues, which is two to one, there is no doubt, but we will soone and may truly conclude, *Si illum Fortuna cum huius Infortunij comparetur, nihil est*: Iupiter is Oriental, so is Saturne: Iupiter is direct in motion, so is Saturne: Iupiter is free from combustion, so is Saturne: Iupiter is little the better for his vertues, because his hinderances are full as many, but Saturne is much the worse for his debilities, because his vertues be not so many. For as Guido Bonatus notably determineth, *Mali Plangit quantum magis sunt impediti, tanto efficiuntur deteriores, & augmentatur eorum malitia, & eorum impedimentum*. Soe the infortunate disposition of infortunate planets, the more they be troubled, disturbed or intangled, the worse and more malicious they are, and consequently doe hurt and annoy the more spitefully. The conclusion and summe of all must needs be this, that the vehement hatred, despite and malice of the unlucky planet Saturne, hath by his mischieuous importunitie overcome and vanquished the good, wholesome, & sweet nature of the benivolous and fauourable planet Iupiter.

piter, which victorie (I feare me) and I thinke  
 I am too sure thereof, will cause great abound-  
 dance of waters, and much cold weather, much  
 untwonted mischieses & sorrow, much enuie, de-  
 bate, quarrelling, hatred and strife. Many grie-  
 uous and bitter contentions, much going to  
 lawe one with another so; deade mens goods,  
 and olde reckonings, manifold troubles, and  
 sodaine byzarses, much violent oppression, ex-  
 treame povertie, hunger and miserie to the nee-  
 die and impotent so; of people, great persecuti-  
 ons of Ecclesiasticall persons, much despitefull,  
 iniurious, and wrongfull dealing, as also the  
 fragical ruine & destruction of sundry great men  
 and noble personages, bothe olde and young,  
 whereof some shall trecherously be entangled &  
 entrapped, some violently ouerthrowne with  
 shamefull disgrace and dishonour, losing both  
 estimation, goods and life too. Great feare and  
 dread shall come sodainely vpon the people; a  
 great sterilitie and barrennesse of the earth shall  
 ensue, manifold submersions, shipwracks, ex-  
 positions, burnings, and such other, waterie and  
 fierie calamities will followe: finally, a very  
 greate and sore mortallitie, with many gene-  
 rall contagions, and pestilent diseases, both a-  
 mong men and beastes, and specially an extra-  
 ordinary death and destruction of fishes, and  
 all

al other creatures lining, be, in, or vpon þ waters. All which evils and miseries (howbeit I know euerie man shall not personallye see them, yet, if there appeare not a sensible difference betwene certaine yeares immediatlye following, and other ordinary yeares, let me lose the credite of my Astrologie) shal bee the more dreadfull and terrible, because the good & amiable planet Iupiter is so much abased and humbled in the eight house, being simply the very worst place of the heauens that can be, called commonly of the Astronomers, *domus incitationum, veneficiorum, timoris, magni infortuny, et etiam mortis*: who wil also begin to shrink and go backward the 10. day of July, vntil þ 4. day of Nouember, which shrinking too wil not a little hinder his good and prosperous influence. All which time frowning Saturne shal be retrocedent also, beginning his retrogradatio the 25. day of Iune, and so continuing til the 10. dayes of Nouember, yea & that which is more notable, for the space & continuance of these whole fise or six yerres togither, they shal both be very often retrograde, and more than commonly they vse to be: and this withal is to be obserued, that these two superioꝝ planets Saturn and Iupiter shal the second time also be verie nigh the one þ other, þ 26. day of October, this present yere 1583. being then almost conioined again togi

ther in *Pisces*, but both retrograde, & not long before, at the beginning of the second Revolution, and third part of the Astronomical year: to wit, at the Sunnes entrance into the Equinoctial signe *Libra*, most vnluckily and ilstaringly placed in the 10. house, which must needs greatly increase their malice, and make the operations the more vnhappy & vnfortunate. The vnhappy constellation and constitution of the other planets, both also seeme to helpe forward & augment lamentable euentz threatened by this Coniunction. For fierie and furious Mars peregrine & occidentall in the fourth degree, and first minut of Leo and placed in *Cademeane*, *In domo ubi tristes, tragici, & exitiales euentus notantur*, hauing there no lesse than 12. impediments, wherby he is muche afflicted, & gretly disgraced but & more perniciously hurtful and malicious, portendeth wonderful contention, sedition, treason, rebellion and war: many tumults mutinies & vprores, with horrible shedding of bloude, and warranteth the terrible Prognostication, that huge multitudes shal be spoyled, subdued, destroyed and murdered of their enemies, who shal furiously assault, & cruelly, vnmereifully and barbarously oppresse them perforce, with sworde and fire. And because Mars, who is fierce, violent, and outrageous planet, is placed in Leo, a hot, cho-

berick & fiery signe, which notwithstanding of all the signes of  $\text{♄}$  Zodiague is most excellent and most noble, for that it is so goodly & gallantly adorned and decked with so many beautiful and notable fixed starres, bearing signification only of high and great matters, concerning States, kingdomes and empires, being  $\text{♄}$  naturall, essentiall, and onely proper house of the mightie and royal planet Sol: who is  $\text{♄}$  signifier of princes, Potentates, and high Magistrates: but a mortal and deadly enemy unto Mar., who is now most infortunatly seated in his house many tragickall mischiefs and notorious calamities are prefigured to some great rulers and mightie gouernours, placed in soueraigne and supreme authoritie, or else it is vehemently to be feared, that in the East, and Southeast cuntries, a desperate company of vile and villanous rascals shall flocke together, and seditiously, rebelliously, and fraterously arise in armes against their Princes and Magistrates: who, (as a dogge hath a day, and a spider prouision of all fauoured care to serue hir turne) shall for a time violently set upon, and vehemently afflict many: wherewith they shall waugre their heads, must suffer gricuous and spitefull indignities. And yet because he is Lord and ruler of the 9. house, wherein Mercury is most unhappily appointed, being not

long since muche discouraged and discomfited  
of hym by a hatefull Quartyl Aspecte : it  
seemeth that diuerse persecutions are threat-  
ned vnto sundrye Ecclesiasticall persons.  
whych shall be muche disquieted and bered  
by their rage. All whiche maladies shall be  
the moze hurtful and vehement, because he is  
entred into a fired signe : according to that  
marime of Halye , *Capite quarto partis octa-  
ua. Si quando Mars fuerit in signo fixo , signifi-  
cat fortes lites inter Reges, & electos, and in an o-  
ther place his iudgemente is : Si Mars fuerit  
in signo fixo , significat lites sine ratione & causa.*  
Beside, he wil doe the moze harme also , by  
cause he is in a masculine and diurnall signe:  
*Nam in signo feminina & loco noctis , minoris im-  
pedimenti est: as Messahalah sayth in his booke,  
De Revolutione Annorum mundi, the 22. chap-  
ter. Item, Mars in Leone, & in the twelfth place  
from the Horizon ; threatneth greate losse  
and destruction in all kinde of beastes, that  
haue hofes , or flaxes , and withall prognos-  
ticateth, that pistures, waspes, and other  
flies and vermine shall not greatly abound.*  
Furthermore , because he is seated in the  
eight house from the Sonne, *ipse significat in-  
terfectiones & infirmitates magnas in hominibus.*  
To all which euills they shall be moste sub-  
iect, which inhabite such regions, prouinces,

territories, and Cities, as are vnder the partition of the hotte signe *Leo*. Item *Sol* Lord of the Ascendent, but peregrine, and out of all his essentiall dignities in the sixteenth degree, and eighte and forty minute of *TANVM*, the nighte House of *Venus*, and resident in the tenth house, (the house of dominion, and power, wherein he would greatlie haue reioyred, hadde he not bene so infortunatelp disgraced by his weaknesse) will also helpe to increase the furie and outrage of *Mars*, causinge muche trouble, vexation, and sorrowe, to some noble men, and honourable personages: yea this his placinge doeth furthermoze signifie, that manye Magistrates shall be thruste out of office, and depriued of all dignitie, and other aduanced to theyr romes, who peraduenture shal scarcelye be so good, but moiste likely to verisye the Proverbe, Seldome commeth the better. Item, *Venus* Ladye of the tenth house, beinge both peregrine, and combust, doth increase the signification of the *Sunne*, who because that he is Lord of the Ascendente, and infortunatelp seated in his house, signifiseth a badde state, not onely of Princes, but of their subiectes too: whyche badde state shall specialllye be founde in the countries situate betwene the East and the West.

Exponer Venus, who is naturallie verie fortunate, and a planet of a good and amiable nature, being withall settled in the 11. house, the house of amitie, friendship, and good fortune, woulde haue pronounced much good, if she hadde not bene so unluckily peregrine in the seconde degree, and third minut of *Gemini*, being there also conbust, and accompanied with the malicious *Catibazon*: which is withall as unhappie and pernicious, as may be, by reason of his fall in *Gemini*, in *domo calus sui*. For which cause she is therefore to signifie muche litle dissembling, and false packing amongst men: litle faithfull and sounde friendship, but much counterfeit and fained amitie: naie, marie through vicious dealing, and falshode, shal breake off friendship, so that one shall hardly repose anye truste in an other: besides, she fore sheweth that much hatred, disorde, and strife, much matter of diuisions & factions, much debate & contention shal ensue: & yet some naughtie & vngodly persons, (whereof the worlde shal neuer be to lacke, but what remedie?) are like to accord & agree together wel ynough, or rather ill ynough. For muche shamefull & filthy whoredome shal be secretly committed diuerse shal giue ouer them selues to pleasure, voluptuousnesse, ryote, vnlawfull concupiscence, lecherie, foolishness, lust, and other vncleane sinnes.



meanours. But let those that are so corrupted,  
 & vilanously affected; beware in time, least for  
 euery dream of nothentanie pleasure, they be  
 rewarded with a pound of dettable sorrow. For  
 beleeue that many thereby shall be shrewdly en-  
 damniaged, & presently punished, according to  
 the qualitie of their deserts: the rest of that vi-  
 gracious crew, vnlesse they repent, and amend  
 the sooner, shall altogether most wofully perishe,  
 & be utterly destroyed, both goods, body, & soule  
 too. Haly his iudgement is, *Venus multa cum*  
*canda Draconis, significat destructionem futuram in*  
*mulieribus*: and this he also as resolutely affir-  
 mieth, that Venus *infortunata in vndecima domo,*  
*praesagit letum in caritate*. Finally, I am per-  
 swaded, that the soil canst very many winds,  
 bringing very much raine, by reason of his oc-  
 cidental combustion in *Geminis*, in the house  
 & termes of Mercury. And, as for Mercury, he  
 in *statione secunda*, placed in *domo peregrinatio-*  
*num, itinerum, rerum sacrarum, & religionis*: but  
 peregrine, and much afflicted in the 21. degree,  
 and 20. minut of *Aries*, in the house & termes  
 of Mars his mortal enemy, doth signifie many  
 toynes, and voyages, much traauiling, great  
 remouing from place to place, (for *Aries* as e-  
 uery one knoweth, is a moueable signe, and  
 Mercury a conuertible, and wauering pla-  
 net) but not without many losses, damniages.

and troubles : so generally true it is, that is commonly alledged in a manner to this very purpose. The rowling stone seldom gathereth any mosse. For sundry grieuances, much theft, many violent robberies, and spoylings, wyth wilfull murder, and cruell interfections shall be committed, in such wise, that plaine, innocent, and true meaning men, (whereof our world now a dayes is not greatlye lauishe) and the honest and faithfull dealing merchaunte, shall eftsones goe in daunger of losing bothe goods and life. Furthermore, thys hys unlucky constitution doth portend the irreligious, and impious behaniour of diuerse wicked, obstinate, stubberne, and disorderedly persons, who wil not care most desperately to conspyre, euen against heauen it selfe, and most horribly to abuse euen Iesus himself, in not esteeming his sacred & blessed worde, in reniling his zealous preachers, in making no account of religion, pietie, and godlines, in abandoning God him selfe out of their companie, and betaking themselves to al villanie. Likewise this hys infortunate state, threatneth like troubles, detrimentes, and daungers vnto those, that are Mercurists, as namely, vnto Embassadors, secretaries, Notaries, Registers, Clerks, Scriveners, Deuengers, Factours, Percers, & such other : as also vnto diuers of the learned

sorte, amongst whom some hate controuersies  
 and contentions are like to arise, touching some  
 new contrary opinions, and heresies, which shal  
 be inuented, published, and maintained by cer-  
 taine busie fellows, and factious heads, too affe-  
 ctionately wedded to their own conceits. Item,  
 Luna peregrine in the fourth degree, and 58. mi-  
 nut of *Sagittarius*, decreasing in light, and accom-  
 panied with hir Dragons heade, in the fourth  
 house and nigh the fift, being but sixe houres be-  
 fore, most infortunately in opposition, and at de-  
 stance with the gentle and merciful planet Ve-  
 nus, of whome I spake before, betokeneth many  
 heauie calamities, impositions, disturbances,  
 and tribulations, with much thought, anguise,  
 and sorrow amongst the common people, who  
 notwithstanding shall not be punished or afflic-  
 ted, but according to their owne rebellious de-  
 sartes and misdoings: for hir oppositiō with  
 Venus, Ladie of the 10. house, signifieth the dis-  
 loyal and unfaithful heartes of many souldiers  
 and disobedient persons, rebelliously set againste  
 their Magistrates, helping forward the mil-  
 chieues and horrors prelagged by the infortunate  
 constitution of Mars. And through hir company  
 with the Dragon head, *ipsa significat consumptio-  
 nes, multas aquas & damnum in frugibus*, as a cre-  
 dible author testifieth. And hir application vnto  
 sloping Saturne, by an aspectuall radiation, I

mean, a malicious quartile aspect: denoteth, quod  
*accident hominibus infirmitates mortifera, forma*  
*horrenda, & opiniones expauescibiles, prouenientes*  
*ex abundantia melancholie.* And, what saith Halv  
 Cap 4. Part. 8? *Sol est anima mundi, qui si quando*  
*maleficus fuerit intemperie afficietur Aer, et cum*  
*Luna malefica est, afficietur terra.* An other indge-  
 ment of his is thus deliuered in the third chap-  
 ter of the same eight parte. *Si quando tota Tripli-*  
*citas ignea fuerit infortunata, (as now it is in the*  
*figure erected for the time I speake of) accident*  
*damna, & occasiones magna Dominis, Regibus, &*  
*claris hominibus. Idem significat signi undecime*  
*Domus, & eius oppositi, scilicet, signi quinta Do-*  
*mus, (in which signe Luna is now placed) mala,*  
*& infortunata constitutio.* Item Saturne placed  
 in the eight house, and lord of the sixt house,  
 whych is *Domus agnitionum, merborum, & ser-*  
*uitutis corporis,* foresheweth many dangerous, &  
 mortal diseases, whych are like to raigne and  
 rage in their kind, as also the stubborn, disobe-  
 dient, and ill disposed affections of diuerse ser-  
 uautes towards their Lordes and Maisters.  
 Moreouer, Saturn lord of the 7. house, which is  
*domus Coniugii, Inimicitia, contentione fornicum,*  
*furti, & aliorum scelerum,* sheweth many trou-  
 blefom, and terrible euents, whych are like to  
 be as mischicuously accomplished. But, as to  
 ching this his lordly gouernement of the 6. & 7.

houses together with certaine other Incidents, whiche by the figure erected might Astrologically be gathered, for breuities sake, and for some other good considerations, I adde nothing, acknowledging, that the heavenly and almightie Iupiter, (that I may so speake) sitting aboue Sol and Luna in his euerlasting maiestie, ruleth bothe Saturne and Iupiter, at his gratfous will and pleasure, as also furious Mars himself, with Venus and Mercury too: *qua inclinans modo, non necessitant*, as is truly answered in an olde distinction. Puerthelesse, I am verily perswaded, that no Nation or Countrey shal beholde this greate Coniunction unpunished: but amongst the rest, they I graunte, shal especiallpe feele the vehement force, and violence thereof, that inhabit such regions, as are subiect to the firste and second Climate.

Thus, as compendiously, as on the sodaine I coulede, I haue here, written doونه, in what signe, and parte of heauen every planet shal be placed: how affected and disposed in the celestiall scheme, at that verge instant and moment, in which this great, and wonderfull Coniunction shal happen, with the feneral and speciall significations of eache of them particularly, according to the place of their residence at that tyme: agreeing wholly w the Astrological iudgements and predictions of the most antient and

best approued wyters in this profession which I haue done to thys ende , to shewe as it were in a glasse, what conco:daunce and agreiment, there shal then appeare betwene one planet and an other : and what good or euill energe one of them shal fo: his part procure : good, by diminishing, flaking , and repelling the misfortunes whych are presaged by the Coniunction : euil by helping forwarde , and encreasing the perillous malice, and as it were, venemous spite thereof.

Nowe, to treat some what moze speciall ye touching the weather, & constitution of the ayre, I haue good coniectural Arguments to perswade me, that greate store of raine and colde is lyke to ensue, that we shal haue muche badde, thunder, and lightning, much vnseasonable, immoderate, tempestuous, and boysterous weather, that huge waters shal arise, that floudes extraordinarily shal encrease , many overflowinges happen, diuerse irruptions of waters sodainely b:reak out, causing some losse by lande , but muche greater decaye of substance by shipw:rackes on the seas, where by verie many shall be shetwoly endammaged, and not a few bitter lye vndone . Whiche operations and effectes, the late Eclipse of the Sunne, which happened the laste yeare 1582 the twentieth dayes of Iune in the wateris signe *Cancer*, shal manifest-

house helpe forwarde and augment, especial-  
ly in Winter this yeare, 1582. for these fore-  
saide Accidentes shall continue vntil the be-  
ginning of the nexte spring after, Anno  
1584. At whyche time about the end of March,  
and the beginning of Aprill, there shall hap-  
pen a wonderful, straunge, and rare Coniun-  
ction, conuent, or assemblie in a manner of all  
the planets in *Aries*, a fierie signe. So that  
then both Saturne and Iupiter shall forsake *Pis-  
ces* the laste signe of the waterie Triplicitie, and  
inhabite *Aries* the firste signe of the fierie Tri-  
angularitie: which alteration from one contra-  
rie triplicitie to his contrary, cannot be without  
diuerse newe effects opposite to the former. For  
so Haly concludeth, *Duo planetæ ponderosi, (as*  
*Saturne and Iupiter are) semper faciunt diuersi-*  
*tates sua mutatione de vna triplicitate in aliam,*  
*& de vna natura in aliam, & de vna habit in ali-*  
*am.* Therefore now the watirie Trigone shall  
perishe, and be turned into fire. Iupiter shall be  
ioyned with Sol, with Mercury, and with Luna:  
Saturne shall be ioyned with Venus, and with  
Mercury: Mercury shall bee in Coniunction  
with Iupiter, and with Mars: Luna shall bee  
one while ioyned with Saturne, an other while  
with Venus, an other with Mars, with Iupi-  
ter the second time, and then with Mercury, and  
lastly of all, there shall be a greates Coniunction



of Iupiter & Mars, whiche is the thirde waightie planet, and in malice little inferiour unto denouncing Saturne himselfe. After which kind of Coniunctions, some terrible, and feareful Comet, or blazing starre is like presently to ensue: so; the congreſſe of planets in a fierie signe, both commonly foretold, and indeede naturallie cause a blazing star. As by induction of examples mighte at large be discorſed, but one so; euerie signe shal suffice. In the yeare 1556. in the same moneth of March, when there was the like coactation of both superiour and inferiour planetes in this very signe *Aries*, there folowed immediately a great Comete Anno 1424. after the like meeting of the planets in the seconde fierie signe *Leo*, there appeared likewise a fierie Comet. As also after their Coniunction in the thirde fierie signe *Sagittary*. Anno 814. beſore the death of the invincible and moſte renowned Emperour Carolus Magnus, there ensued in like manner, a terrible and tragical Comet. And if a Comet, as I haue nowe probablly inferred, shal arise, these effects muste be looked for, much scorching and beheiment heat, the drying vp of pouders and deepe waters: barraine and vnfruitefull fieldes: and consequently a dearth of al victuals, besides a soze death of cattel, and manye pestilent diseases amongst men. But if no Comete appeare, there shal doubtlesse be ſene other horrible, and



rousful visions in the Heauens, and manye verye  
 strange & terrible sightes in the middle region  
 of the ayre, as fierie Meteors, flashings, and fla-  
 mings of fire, wonderfull traiections, and im-  
 pressions, muche lightning, and thunder mixt  
 wyth haile. Wherby many shal be perillously  
 terrified, and some miserably vndone. For euen  
 at the verye selfe same time the operations and  
 effectes of the sunnes Eclipse, which hapned the  
 laste yeare 1582. as also of this great & strange  
 Coniunction shal still continue: whiche shal af-  
 terward be accompanyed wyth an other fearful  
 and pernicious Eclipse, 1586. in *Tanro*, nigh the  
 head of *Medusa*. called of y<sup>e</sup> Arabians, *Caput Al-*  
*gol* a mosse hurtfull, violent, cruel, and mostall  
 fired starre, of the nature of Saturne and Venus.  
 Whose significations, for so muche as they are  
 not alike, the one threatning vehement heate, the  
 other extreame colde, and withal the great Con-  
 iunction of Saturne and Mars in *Pisces*, a watric  
 signe: and the greate Coniunction of Iupiter and  
 Mars in *Aries*, a fierie signe, both in April next,  
 1584. beyng thereunto ioyned, wherof also the  
 one threatneth excessive cold, the other exceeding  
 heate, there muste necessarily follow very greate  
 inequalitie of the ayre, & very much inconstancie  
 and alteration of the weather, which mutual in-  
 fraction of qualities, *non nisi cornuscantones nubium*  
*sequuntur*, as Leontius speaketh, yet the force

and power of this Coniunction shall beare most effectuall swaye, especiall ye in Marche, April, May, and June, Anno 1584. because then most of the Planets shall runne their course in hote and drie signes, as also 1585, in Marche. April, and May, when Mars a hote and fierie fellowe shall possesse a hote and drie signe: w<sup>th</sup> whom Saturne shall fellowship hymselfe, being then too seated in a fierie signe, & one while in Coniunctio with Venus, another while with Sol, with Mercury, and with the Moone, w<sup>th</sup> whom also Mars and the other planets shall be mingled: which Coniunctions shall al happen in fierie signes. And this yere say I, is like to prove an unhappie yeare for diuines, & religious persons. Item in April, Anno 1586. the effectes of these meetings shall evidently appeare, at which time, there shall fall out a Coniunction of Sol & Saturne, Mars and Venus, Mars & Mercury, Venus and Mercury, Saturne & Mercury, Saturne & Venus, Sol and Luna, Saturne & Luna, Mars & Luna, Venus & Luna, Mercury & Luna, and lastly of Saturne & Mars, which is a greates Coniunction, and therefore the worse, and more terrible. Which Coniunctions, forasmuche as they shall al happen in the same signe *Aries*. a fierie signe, there must needs ensue diuers strange effectes, much seruett & exceeding heat, many rare & wonderful impressions in the highest region of the aire.

and consequently a soze and perillous brought.  
To make short, in this yeare sundrye wofull,  
and cruel euils, together with many straunge  
& horrible euents shal sensibly appeare, which  
shal principallye molest and afflict the weast-  
ward countries. But of these terrours, one of  
vs, either I, or if my leysure, by meanes of my  
small profession, happen to sayle me, my bro-  
ther John will treate more particularly here-  
after, (if God spare vs life), in their severall  
and sundrie yeares, according to the effectes,  
and operations of the aforesaid Coniunctions  
shal especially worke, and take place: as also of  
the Comet with the Eclipses of the Sunne &  
Mone, which I haue only touched here, refer-  
uing euerie such notable particular Accidēt, to  
his proper time and place, then severally to be  
discussed either by me, or by him. This alone  
I wil adde, as a needefull Caution and admo-  
nition for those, which in their natiuities had  
*Aries* placed in their Horoscope, accompanied  
with other planets, or which had the superiour  
planets placed the in the same signe of the Zo-  
diacke, as also for those, which had y<sup>e</sup> gret light  
of heauen, the Sunne I meane, or the lord of  
the ascendent, or the lord of the natiuitie pla-  
ced in *Aries*, *illi enim in primis ad chorae cele-*  
*stes inuisabuntur, aliquidque noui molientur*, the  
iudgements carrieth sufficient authoritie.

And especially let *Germanie* and *Italie* beware, for many grievous calamities, with tedious chaunces and chaunges are threatened to the countries there aboutes, by this forcible concurrence of planets in *Aries*: these nations being chieftie and principallie vnder the regiment of that signe, wherevnto our Astrologers adde namelie the Regions, and Seigniozies following: *Britaine*, *Fraunce*, *Basilernia*, *Syria*, *Philistim*, *Polonia minor*, *highe Burgonie*, *Suenia* of *Germanie*, *Sylefia superior*, *Pars Westria*, *Naples*, *Florence*, *Capua*, *Ferraria*, *Verona*, *Vicentia*, *Bergamum*, *Imola*, *Padua*, *Brusucum*, *Pericha*, *Lindavia*, *Craconia*, *Marsilia*, *Saragossa*, with certain other Territozies, and Prouinces neare adioyning. *Praterrea*, the same signe being the house and mansion place of *Mars*, there are portended many lamentable and woful casualties in battaile, vnto the *Germaine* and *Italian* souldiours: whiche shall fall out, either by treacherie and proditiō, or thonghe the carelesse security and sluggishnesse of their captaines, two perillous and deadly enemies to partiall proceedings, as by all histories is moste manifest, speciallie to you, that are so perfectly acquainted with them. Now, touching the whole continuance of the aforesaide strange effectes, and operations of this pre-

sent great Coniunction, I suppose it will suffice to quote the iudgement of the famous Philosopher, and Philitian Cardane deliuered in his Commentaries, vpon Ptolomeis *Quadrupartita Constructio*, concerning that point. Those wordes are thus set downe verbatim in the seconde booke, ninth chapter, and LIV. Text of those excellent Commentaries. *Effectus durant ad reditum, vtpotè Coniunctio Saturni & Iouis, vsque ad aliam coniunctionem: & Saturni ingressus in initium Arietis, vsque ad alium ingressum in initium Arietis, quia nihil datur inane in natura, & ideo si effectus non duraret vsque ad reditum, esset circuitus Mathematicus, non Naturalis, & causa sine effectu, & impotentia quadam. Quamobrem, proportio circuitus ad circuitum, vt temporis ad tempus quod erat probandum. Vnusquisque tamen horum circuituum redigitur ad dimidium, nam ab oppositione finitur coniunctionis vs, attenditurque ipsa oppositio.* Whiche place of Cardane may summarily suffice for warrant of the continuance, so farre as Arte, and mans foresight extendeth. For otherwyle, vt cetera omnia, sic planeta in manu Domini, who is truely termed of the olde Philosophers, *Ens Entium, and Causa Causarum*, wherein I am to subscribe to the opiniõ of þ noble Mathematician & Astrologer, Petrus Petrus,

who in the Proeme to his *Diaria*, giueth out this learned iudgement : *Ex futurorum euentuum generibus , sunt qua habent causam determinatam, & infallibilem, vt motus cæli, ortus, & occasus signorum, Coniunctiones planetarum, & luminarium Eclipses, & similia: in quibus est determinatio, & infallibilitas ex parte motoris, atque etiam omnis impedimenti remotio, ex parte qualibet, nisi in quantum subiacent diuine voluntati, & Providentia, qua tamen semper Ordinatè agit: with much more importing the same conclusion, his onely exception is, ut secus à prima causa, secunda miraculosè impediuntur. And thus much touching the notable effectes, and operations of this great Coniunction, in the last face of *Pisces*, and the firste of *Aries*. Nowe, by a sensible conference of the same with other Coniunctions, whiche haue heretofore happened in the waterie Trigone, not without certaine famous, and moste notable euentis consequently ensuing: I will presume, to set downe certaine Conclusions, collected out of auncients iudgements and predictions of Astrologie, whereby it shoulde in greate likelihood appears not onely that sundrie, rare, and wonderfull euentis must needs follow, but also that the very frame of the worlde, cannot endure long after. Wherefore, to speake onely of the waterie Trigone, which shal now beare rule for a time.*

which Trigone consisteth of these three signes of the Zodiaque, *Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces*: it seemeth a resolute case, (vntlesse my induction maruelously faileth me) that there neuer hapned any great Coniunction of the superiour planets in any of those three signes, but some extraordinary change, and nozious alteration ensued. First, after the mightie Coniunction of the two highest planets, Saturne and Iupiter in *Cancer*, which is reckoned the first signe of the foresaide watric Triplieitie, (which Coniunction hapned in *augusto quartæ domus*, the ninth moneth from March first called of the Romaines, and now of vs Nouember) the world was overflowed with that wonderfull exceeding deluge. which to this day both, and euer shal beare the name of Nochs floude: such a floude as the worlde shal neuer see againe. Secondly, this fourth Monarchie, called the Romaine Monarchie, to solow the common distinction, (howsoeuer Monsieur Bodine probably reasoneth to the contrary) wherein we now live, and are still to preferre before the Turkish Monarchie, seeme it neuer so ample & huge, began vnder the dominion of the watric Trigone: for the 47. yeare before the glorious natiuitie of our sauour Iesus Christ, and five yeares before the destruction of the most valcrous and puidat captaine Iulius Cæsar: there hapned a great Coniunction of the superiour planets in *Scorpio*.

ſeconde ſigne of the ſame Triplicitie, at which time that moſt memorable and notorioꝝ ciuill war betwene Cæſar and Pompey, was verie hote and violent, the end whereof enſued a litle after the ſame Coniunction, wherevpon Iulius Cæſar hauing oppreſſed the contrarie force, and valiantly ſubdued his enemies, which defended their aunient ſtate, and common libertie, did firſt eſtabliſh this fourth moſt noble monarchie. Thirdly, not long after thes, namely, ſix years before the happy birth of our Redemer, there happened a Coniunction of theſe mightie ſuperiour planets, Saturne and Iupiter, in the laſt face of *Piſces*, which is the laſt ſigne of the watry Trigon, & the beginning of *Aries*, which is the firſt ſigne of the fierie Trigon, which Coniunction hapned neuer ſince, but only in the daies of the worthy Chriſtian Emperoz, Carolus Magnus, Anno 789. which is almoſt 800. years ago, but is now to happen once againe in this preſent yere 1583. Touching which, ſo much as it is the laſt coniunction that euer ſhall happen in the end of the watry Trigon, I am Astrologically induced to this cōiecture, that we are moſt like to haue a new world, by ſome ſordaine, violent, & wonderful ſtrange alteration, which euen heretofore hath alwayes hapned, at the ending of one Trigon, & beginning of another, but now moſt eſpecially is like to haue.



bicause þ cōtrary Trigone succedeth his cōtra-  
ry, þ fierie followeth þ watric, vnder which oꝝ  
þ like succession, a notable mutation hath al-  
ready hapned two seueral times: to wit, in the  
time of Iulius & Augustus Cæsar, when as this  
fourth Monarchie (as I said befoze) was esta-  
blished w̄ much effusion of blood: & againe in þ  
time of Carolus Magnus & hys father Pypin,  
(as I also said befoze) at which time, as histo-  
ries report, *Monarchia hac eternata aliquātu res-  
pirauit*: yea, your Paulus Iouius, as you best re-  
member, after two oꝝ thre other most hono-  
rable grētings, saluteth this noble Emperour  
with these gallant Titles, *Salue Christiani Im-  
perij propagator augustissime, Pontifica dignitati  
assertor & vindex, aureaque demum ætatis condi-  
tor*: which last addition of Iouius, maketh most  
foꝝ our purpose, together with that superlatiue  
Justification of his surname not much befoze,  
*non magni modo, sed Ter Maximi cognomento di-  
gnissime*: so that withal we forget not what the  
same Iouius shortly after writeth, continuing  
the foresayd braue Apostrophe, directed vnto  
Charlemaine him selfe: *Te Auspice, Italia in  
primis, quæ iam pridem à Gothis, & Vandalis de-  
formata, prostrataque, ferrei sæculi iniurias per-  
tulerat, se vsque adeo felici rerum omnium pronentia  
erexit, ut pristina amplitudinis ornamenta recipere*: hauing a litle befoze giue out certain other

commendations of his martial prowes, tempered with deuotion and wisdome, in these honourable termes: *his longe optimè belli & pacis artibus, non indomitos modo Saxones, & perniciosos Cantabros, perpetuis victorijs deuictos, verum, quod ad perennem laudem nobiliss fuit, Longobardos arroganter & impie sacrosancto Pontifici infestos, Deo viore, funditus excisos videmus.* But, to leaue the second foundation, and as it were, the reedifying of the imperiall Monarchie vnder Charlmaine, which is farre better knowne vnto you, than vnto me, (how be it by the way, it would not be forgotten, that *Romanum imperium apud Græcos persistit a Constantini magni Temporibus, vsque ad Tempora Caroli Magni, in quem nomen duntaxat Imperij translatum est ad Germanos,* as Agrippa writeth in his inuective discourse, *De Nobilitate.*) and to returne now to the present Coniunction, considering that this fourth Monarchie began first about the ende of the watric Trigone, and was afterwarde weakened and decayed vnder the same, as appeareth by the premises: maye it nowe seeme likely and probable enough, that it shall also finally be ended and destroyed vnder the same Trigone? And, so much, as our Lord and Saviour toke our humane nature vpon him, beyng bozne of the virgine Marie in Bethlem, at the end of the watric Trigone, and the beginning of the Aries.

**Trigon:** the same now happening againe, may it not also signifie and portend, some wonderful and marvellous alteration shortly after to ensue: yea, why not euen that great, and dreadful time, wherein the same Iesus Christ, shall come againe in vnspeakeable maiestie, to iudge both the quicke and the dead, consuming the whole world by fire: for now shall the fierie Trigone raigne, and all the Coniunctions of the superiour planets whiche hereafter shall happen, shall continuallie be in fierie signes, til the accomplishment almost of 200. yeares. In the raigne of Carolus Magnus, albeit the like Coniunction happened, yet the world could not then be at an ende: howbeit euen at that very time, there were exceeding great Contentions amongst Princes, debated with many fierce battailes, horrible murders, & much shedding of blood: to which effect I can not but remember those godly verses of the excellent Italian Poet, Honoratus Fasitellus,

*-tum primum Gallica signa  
Batū, & infractus victricia sensit Iberni.  
Intremuere Asia Reges, iacuitque subacta  
Punica terribili tellus concussa duello.*

Which are to be vnderstood of that selfesame time: yet then I say, could not the consummation of the world be, because 500. yeres from the Creation of the world. were not yet come.

red, but now the influence and effects of this present great Coniunctiō enduring and continuing, as I haue sayd, how litle to speake of, shall remaine wanting, to make by the complete number of 6000. yeares. which account is originally grounded vpon the auncient famous prophēcy of Elias, concerning the worlds continuance, soztelling that the same should stand 6000. yeares: 2000. baine: 2000. & laste: 2000. Christ: which together make in all the final number of numbers 6000. yeares. Where of it hath already continued 5544. so that not so much as 500. yeares doe now remaine, of which also, some euen of those that are yet behind, shall be abridged in respect of our infinite sinnes, & exceeding wickednes, as it followeth in the same prophēcy. Pea our Saniour Christ him selfe hath promised in his Gospel written by S. Mathew, the 24. chapt. that he wil detract somewhat of h appointed time, saying: Except those daies should be shortned, there should no flesh be saued, but for the elects sake, they shall be shortned. So that all circumstances being weyed, and all Astrological likelihoods together with prophētical predictions considered, what doubt is there, but we may, and ought to persuade our selues, that the foundation of the world is in a manner worne out, and also this world frame ready to fall vpon our shoulders.

for if so be there yet remained an other great  
 Coniunction of Saturne and Iupiter like to  
 the firste, then shoulde there be requyred a Re-  
 maine of almoste eighte hundred yeares moe,  
 whyche being added to the yeare of thys great  
 Coniunction, woulde amounte to the number  
 of fye thousande and almoste foure hundred  
 yeares: whych manifestly oppugneth the pro-  
 phetic of Elias about rehearsed, and Plato,  
 befoze 25. of those yeares were expired, woulde  
 bid vs whoe. Almighty God through hys infi-  
 nite power, and unspeakable wisdom, in fye  
 dayes created heauen and earth, the sea, and all  
 thinges therein contained, but the seauenth day  
 he rested, and halowed the same: wherein  
 some haue reposed a high myserie, imagining,  
 and perswading themselves, that by the sa-  
 cred ministration of his holpe worde in this pre-  
 sent life, wythin the compasse of 7000. yerres;  
 he wil also gather togyther this Church, wher-  
 with in the seuenth he wil celebrate and keepe  
 holpe hys eternal and euerlasting Sabboth.  
 So whych purpose they affirme, that the pro-  
 phetic of Elias, was as it were allegoycallye  
 borrowed from this number of the fye dayes  
 Creation, applying to euerye daye, 1000.  
 yeares, alleadging to that effecte oute of the  
 ninetie Psalm, for a thousande yeares in thy  
 sight, are but as yesterday. a citinge withall that

place of Saint Peter , in the thirde chapter of his second epistle. Dearly beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, how that one daye is with the Lord as a thousande yeares , and a thousande yeares as one daye. But how soundly these testimonies be applyed to the enforcement of my conclusion , it is for learned men to determine , my selfe dare not be over bolde with Textes of scripture, whiche are so reverently, and religiously to be handled. and therefore take it best, to stande rather vpon the probabilitye of Astrologicall predictions , and namely, vpon that olde and common prophecy, touching the yeare 1588. whych is now so ripe in euery mannes mouth, and was so resolutely defended in a publique disputation in the laste Commencement, by one, sufficient to maintaine his assertion. That yeare hath manye hundred yeares agoe bene speciallly foretold, and muche spoken of amongst Astrologers who haue, as it were, *unanimi consensu*, prognosticated, that either a marvelous fearful and horrible alteration of Emperres, Kingdomes, Seigniories, and States, together with other wonderful, and very extraordinary Accidents, as, extreme hunger, and pestilence, desperate treasons and commotions , shall then fall out, to the miserable affliction, and oppression of manye multitudes : as also, that an latter

and finall ouerthrowe, and destruction of the whole world shall ensue. Whiche prophetic for so much as it is reputed of so great consequence, and withall so nearely toucheth the scope of the present Treatise, I wil here sette downe, as it is deliuered by Leouitius in Latine verses, made, as most suppose, by Regiomontanus, but translated out of a former stile, farre more ancient, as were also the Dutch verses of Stoefflinus, importing the same contents.

*Post mille expletos à partu Virginis annos,*

*Et post quingentos rursus ab orbe datos:*

*Octogesimus octauus mirabilis Annus*

*Ingruet, is secum tristitia fata feret.*

*Si non hoc anno totus malus occidet orbis,*

*Si non in nihilum terra, fretumque ruet:*

*Cuncta tamen mundi sursum ibunt, atq; retrorsum*

*Imperia, & luctus undique grandis erit.*

Which Latine verses, after the manner of our rude meter, I not long since at aduenture englished, for a friend of mine, but I make more account of so solemne a prophetic, than to disgrace it here with my poore translation. You see what therein serueth to my purpose, that eithers a finall dissolution, or a wonderfull horrible alteration of the world, is then to be expected. I might alleadge many other arguments, and authorities, implying the same conclusion, but I auoide to be ouer tedious. And yet



am I violently brought to a further consideration of the premises, by suche extraordinary, and as a man woulde saye presignificatiue Accidents, as these following: When were there euer seene so manye dreadefull Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone: When so manye strange, and wonderfull copulations of planets: When so prodigious Comets, not without their tragicall operations: When suche terrible Examples of fierie Meteors, conruscations, traiections, impressions, and inflammations in the ayre, as haue bene already obserued in our Age, and will moze fearefullye appeare within fewe yeares: When was the Earth so violently and terribly shaken with an Earthquake, as it was the first of Aprill, 1580. not onely in England and Scotlands, but also in other Countries and Nations further off: whiche Earthquake, (notwithstanding your pleasant entraunce into that Philosophicall Discourse, deliuered thereof by you *ex tempore* in companie of honest gentlemen & gentlewomen assembled together to make mery) seemeth yet vnto me a matter of no smal consequence, where vnto your selfe also seeme to incline in the earnestest part of that Discourse Were not such signes and tokens foretold by our Saviour Christ: hath he not forewarned vs, that

~~then shall the sunne & the moon & the stars~~



were in their terrible likenes, a little before,  
o: in his very comming: doth not withall the  
contempt of god learning, the contempt of god  
maners, & contempt of god lawes, the contempt  
of god Magistrats, the contempt of al god go-  
uernment, nay, doth not the contempt of god  
religion, god pietie, god charitie, & al godnes,  
which since these latter daies neuer so vniuer-  
sallie raigned, as now it doth: do not these ge-  
neral abuses seeme to argus & import as much:  
why was & would so quite deuoid of care: why  
so secure, so recklesse, so bent againste al disci-  
pline, and order: when so baineely wicked o: so  
wickedly baine: when was innocencie more  
ridiculous, faithfulnessse more contemptible,  
vertue more abiected, holinessse more prophane-  
ned, loue more hated, dutie more neglected, ho-  
nour more dishonoured, honestie more despi-  
sed, god life more wounded to death, than now  
a daies: finally, when such vnnatural parts,  
such monstrous corruptions of bodie & minde,  
such vile & absurd indignities, such inordinate,  
& barbarous proceedings, without any respects  
to law, o: conscience, so vniuersally put in pra-  
ctise: why euer the like general lustines, & iol-  
litie, with such desperate wilfulnessse, and selfe  
loue, not in one o: two more highly minded,  
o: haughtily set than in their fellows, but euen  
commonly in the whole world to speake of:

When ever so iust occasion of complaint wyth  
 the Poet: *Omne in precipiti vitium stetit.* What  
 is now the Conclusion? Truly that the second  
 comming of the sonne of man draweth nigh,  
 whyche shall be as were the dayes of Noah,  
 for as in the dayes which were before the  
 flood, they were eating, and drinking, marry-  
 ing, and giuing in marriage, vntill the daye  
 that Noah entred into the Arke, and perceiued  
 nothing, til the flood came, and ouerwhelmed  
 them all, so shall the comming of the sonne of  
 man be. Mathew. 24. *Shall we not notwe sensi-*  
*bly perceiue,* that these dayes of ours, and the  
 daies immediately following, are þ very daies  
 here expressed: yea, even those dayes whyche  
 Christe him selfe did so certainly, and moze  
 than prophetically foreshewe vnto his Disci-  
 ples, preaching vnto them of the destruction of  
 the Temple, the end of the worlde, and the lat-  
 ter dayes: Why then do we stil dwell in secu-  
 ritie, and deceiue our selues with vaine con-  
 ceits, building vp a mountaine of miserie, in  
 stead of the right felicitie? If we knowe our  
 Lords will, and doe it not we shall worthily  
 be beaten with manye stripes. Wherefore let  
 vs now at the last, speedily and carefullye call  
 vpon our merciful God, least he consume vs in  
 the heat of his heauie wrath, and indignation:  
 let vs humbly sue for grace, and hartily craue

yardon and fauour at his handes, leaſt ſodaine deſtruction ouerwhelme vs: let vs with penitent and obedient hartes ſal downe beſore the throne of his celeftial maieſtie, aſking remiſſion of our manifold ſinnes and villanies, and with a contrite affection, earneſtly and vnfai- nedly embrace the gladſome tidings of his ho- ly Goſpel, that through his infinite goodnes, & exceeding mercie, we may be ſafelie protected, and wholly deliuered, from all theſe horrible e- uils both of bodie and ſoule. For ſee what com- fortable and ſweete words the Lorde of Hoſtes hath vttered with his own mouth: if ye walke in my ordinaunces, and keepe my com- mandementes and doe them, I wil ſend you raine in due ſeaſon, and the land ſhal yeld hir encreaſe, and the trass of the ſielde ſhall giue their fruit, and your threſhing ſhal reach vnto the vintage, and the vintage ſhall reache vnto the ſowing time, & ye ſhal eaſe your breade in plenteouſneſſe, and dwel in your land ſafelie, and I wil ſend peace in the land, and ye ſhall ſleepe, and none ſhal make you afraide, and I wil rid euil beaſtes out of the lande, and there ſhal no ſword go throughout your lande, and ye ſhal chaſe you enemies, and they ſhall fall beſore you vpon the ſword, and five of you ſhal chaſe an hundred, and an hundred ſhal put ten thouſand to flight, and your enemies ſhall fall.

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before you vpon the sword: for I will haue respect vnto you, and make you increase, & multiply you, and set vp my couenant with you, and ye shall eate olde store, and carry out the olde, because of the new, and I wil make my dwelling place among you, and my soule shall not loath you: I wil walke amongst you, and will be your God, and ye shall be my people, and so forth. These are the goodly and blessed promises, which the Lord of Heauen & Earth wil assuredly and plentifully performe vnto those, that doe faithfully feare, and truly worship him, in that integritie of holines & righteousness, that him selfe requireth. For no doubt, he is a most merciful God, & a most louing father, full of compassion, full of patience, & long suffering, full of goodnes & pitie. And yet as he is exceedingly merciful to the repentant sinner, so is he also iust & terrible to the wilful & obstinate reprobate. For thus on the other side hath the Lord of Lords from the throne of his omnipotent Maiestie thundered: but if ye walke contrary vnto me, and wil not harken vnto me, I wil also walke contrary vnto you: I wil bring vpon you fearfulness, consumption, and the burning ague, to consume your eyes, and gender sorrow of hart, and ye shall sowe your seede in vaine, for your enemies shall eate it, and I wil set my face against you, and ye shall

fall before your enemies: they that hate you, shall raigne over you, and ye shall sive when no man followeth you, and I will breake the pride of your power, and I will make your heauen as iron, and your earth as brasse, and your labour shall be spent in vaine, for your land shall not give her increase, neither shall the trees of the landes give their fruites: I will also sende in wild beastes amongst you, which shall robbe you of your children, and destroy your cattell, and make you fewe in number, and make your high wayes to be desolate. And if ye may not be reformed by these thinges, I will punish you yet seven times for your sinnes, and I will send a sword amongst you, that shall avenge my covenant, and when ye are gathered together within your cities, I will send the pestilence among you, and ye shall be deliuered into the handes of the enemy. And when I haue broken the staffe of your bread, ten wiues shall bake your bread in one oven, and they shall deliuer you your breade againe by weight: ye shall eate, and not be satisfied. And if you will not yet for all this harken vnto, but walke against me, I will walke contrarye vnto you also, and will chastise you seven times more for your sinnes: and ye shall eate the flesh of your sonnes, and the flesh of your Daughters

shal ye denoure: I wil destroy your high places, and cut away your images, and caste your carcases vpon the bodies of your idols, and my soule shall abhorre you: and I will make your cities desolate, and bring your sanctuarie vnto naughte, and wil not smel the sauour of your swete odours: I will bring youre lande vnto a wilbernesse, and your enemies whiche dwel therein, shall wonder at it. *Leuitic. Cap. 26.* Forwe, Worde can anye be so vngaciouslie stiffe necked, and harde barted, as not to be terrified and astonished with the horroz of suche maledictions: then, alas, let him that hath an eare, heare what the Creator speaketh vnto the Creature, the Worde of Lordes, to his rebellious subiecte, Almightye God to man, to claye, to duske and ashes: let enerie one remember, what he hathe receiued and heard, and hold fast, and repente: hee that overcommeth shall inherite all thinges, and I wil be his God, and he shall bee my sonne, saith he that sitteth on the throne. But the feareful, and the vnbelaxing, and the abhominable, and murtherers, and whozemongers, and idolaters, and sozcerers, and al lyars, shal haue their parte in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death. Let vs therfore repent with *Pinie*, leasse we be consumed with *Sodome*,

and Gomorrah : let vs doe his commaundements, that we may be blessed, that our power maye be in the tree of life, and that we may enter in through the gates into the Citie, and take the water of life freely. Babylon is made a dwelling place of diuels, a cage of vncleane birdes, spirites and gob'lins shal walke in hyr pallaces, scarefull wilde beastes shal lurke there : scritchowles, and ostriges shal walke in hir houses, Apes and Satyres shal daunce in hir beautiful buildings, wilde Cats shal crie therein, and Dragons shal there abyde, no voice of men shal be hearde in hir no sound of a bel, or a mil shal be hearde, no lighte of a candle shal be seene, but perpetuall solitude, desolation and sorrow shal remaine and dwel there for euermore. But, we will faithfullye praise the name of our Lord Iesus, and in patience possesse our soules, that when sodayne destruction shal come vpon the rateles world, we may lift vp our heads, and beholde our redemption at hande. We wil no more looke for life, but where it dwelleth, in the fleshe of Christe alone there it resteth, al promise and hope of life is in him, he hath alone the words of life, he is alone the breade of life, the water of life, the autho; of life, the word of life, the tree of life, the onely life. he that beloueth in him, hath euerslasing life. We wil crye no

more vpon Angels: we will loke no more vnto our owne workes: we will trust no more in our owne prayers: we will no more call for the helpe of creatures, they are all subiect vnto vanitie: there is no life, but in Christ above: the Elders, the Angels, the Beastes, all Creatures they give this honour vnto Christ: saluation is of him, that sitteth vpon the Throne, and of the Lambe, and altogether they cry, *Amen.*

You will maruell, Brother, to see me thus vehemently, & zealously affected in a private Discourse, but truly the incomparable greatness, and importance of the Argument, to him that hath entered into any reasonable consideration of so vniuersall future calamities, as dayly threaten vs, must needs seme to require much more, than I haue here sayd, or can possibly say.

The last notable thing, that I haue to obserue this yeare, 1582. is, that there shall not appeare vnto vs in our Horizon, any Eclipse, either of the Sunne, or of the Moone. Wherby, soasmuch as the influence, and working of that Eclipse of the Sunne, which happened the last yeare, 1581. beginneth to take place and effect but in this present yeare, 1582. in Maye, perduring till that tyme Tweluemoneth, 1583. I haue thought it



not inconuenient , to prosecute these mat-  
ters somewhat further, and to deliuer my  
simple Iudgement touching that E-  
clipse, presuming herein of your  
paciencie , as in the  
premisses.

D.iii.

Of



# Of the Eclipse of the Sunne,

which happened the last yeare, 1582.

**I**n this last yeare 1582. vpon the 20. day of June, immediatly after siue of the clocke in the morning, the bodie of the Mone at hir change, being directly put betwene the Sunne and the Earth, or betwene our sight, and the Sunne, and thereby depriving vs of the full light of his beames, there appeared within our Horizon at Cambridge, (as you remember) a small Eclipse of the Sunne, the Sunne and Mone being at that very instant coniointed in the seventh Degree, and 24. minut of the signe *Cancer*; within two degrees, & 39. minutes of Catababazon, which Eclipse albeit it were of smal continuance, the Sunne being bodily eclipsed or darkened by the Mone, but vnto thre fingers, or points, and seuen minutes, hath notwithstanding the proper influence and peculiar effectes: for as Meilahalah a cunning and perfect Astrologer witnesseth, whose booke (as I sayde) haue bene muche esteemed of mightye Princes, and as Experience hir selfe teacheth, There neuer happeneth anye Eclipse of the Sunne, which doth not presignifie and foreshew some

great

great Accident to come to passe, and Ptolomey himselfe the Prince of Astrologers affirmeth, that the fatal conuersions, ouerthrowes, and destructions of kingdomes, may Astrologically be forescene, and prognosticated by the Defects and Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone. Whereby Thales Milelius, as Plinie credibly reporteth, did certainly foretell sundrie chaunges, and alterations of states, and kingdoms, to happen in *Asia*, which afterward came effectually to passe, even according to his Astrologicall prediction: & the like is auouched by diuers other, of some other well scene the same waye. Wherevpon eclipses haue been the more specially regarded, and obserued of the best Astrologers, as is very wel exemplified by Stadius: but I wil returne to the present Eclipse, from whence I haue a little digressed. It is firste to be noted, that the Sunne was eclipsed in *Cancer*, which is the natural and essential house of the Moone, wherein she reioiceth moste, and wherein also the moste beneuolent and fauourable planet Iupiter, called commonly, *Fortuna maior*, dothe ascend, being therein chiefly eleuated and exalted: a signe of the partition of the waterie Trigone. feminine, nocturnall, northerly, moueable, of direct ascension, whome *Capricorne* doth obey by reason of hys superioritie, vsauery of taste and effect, being naturally colde and moiste, and of the

flegmaticke complexion, gouernour and ruler of the breast, the mouth of the stomacke, the lunges, euen almoste to Diaphragma, or the Spidiffe. Nowe the nature and properties of the signe being knowne, considering that it is a colde and watric signe, it betokeneth, according to the Iudicials of Astrologie, that greates aboundance of rayne is like to ensue, with many perillous ouerflowinges by rage of waters: whereby a great number shall be shrewdly hindered, and endamaged, it will also cause much rawe, inconstant, and distemperate weather, euill for all kinde of cattle, but especially for sheepe: it portendeth the destruction of much fishe, and water foules: great enuie, strife, debate, contention, and sedition. With many priuie conspiracies, vnlawfull fraies, violent oppressions, robberies, and murders, yea and much martiall prouision, and preparation for warre, beside sundrie losses and grieuous perils vnto those, that get their liuing by toyle and labour on the seas, or other waters, which shall come to passe, by meanes of tempestuous, and immoderate weather, wherewith many shippes shalbe ouerthrowne, many mariners, and watermen drowned, many towne and cities desolate, nigh vnto the sea. Moreover there shall followe a great death, and ouerthrow amongst the baser, and poorer sort of people, according to that iudgement

ment of Proclus. *Cum acciderit Eclipsis Solis in Cancro, obscura turba, ignobilisque plebecula interitus sequitur, diuturna bellorum seditiones, & aquatiliū, marinorumque, & aliorum in equore degentium magna perniciēs.* Which saying of Proclus, the infortunate constellation and constitution of the other planets do seeme to verifie: for Saturne was retrocedent in a feminine and nocturnal signe, to wit, in *Pisces*, which is a signe of the same complexion and qualitie that *Cancer* is of, being also stigmaticke, cold, moiste, and of the nature of water: Mars, Venus, Mercury and Luna, two of them in a drie and colde signe: the other two in a colde and moist signe, and also in a moyst mansion, will likewise increase the colde watric operations of this Eclipse, and for their part, helpe forwarde the effects thereof. And as for Iupiter, he too was much abased and weakened by his Retrogradation in *Aquarius*, a moist signe. Item Mars being in *Taurus*, and in opposition to his owne house, is become more sturdie, and infortunate: and being lord of the 10. house, he noteth that Lordes and Nobles will much afflict and oppresse their poore tenants by enhauncing their rents, & putting them to huge fines, without regard of comon reason, equitie, or pietie: so that the poore farmers shalbe scarcely able to liue, and maintaine their necessarie charge. He signifieth furthermore the vtter de-

struction and overthrowing of those, which shall rebelliously set themselves against their rulers and magistrates: so; he is in opposition to the same his owne house, himselfe remaining *in angulo Quarta Domus, unde emittit sursum, & ascendunt eius calores & mala natura ad omnes alios planetas*, as Haly saith) and there seated in *Tanro* the nighthouse of Venus: which impo; teth much close who;edome, and secrete vngodlinesse amongst many vncleane & wicked persons, that haue shaken off the awe which the feare of God should by;e in them, and onely haue respect to the impious policie, vttered in a common p;ro;uerbe, *Si non caute, rariem caute*. Which policie too wil faile them in the end, and lay their corrupti; on open to the generall view of the wo;rlde. and shamefull reproch of themselves, so vniuersally true it is, that the Poet writeth:

*Quicquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet atas.*

I might here rehearse sundrie examples of diuerse Eclipses of the Sunne in *Cancer*. & ther; by declare, both what destructions and deaths, & also, what other straunge and rufull accidentes haue ensued, but amongst the rest so; tho; tnesse sake, I wil onely repo;t two o; th;e of the most notable, with the seuerall operations and effects thereof: that euery man of any reasonable conceite, and capacitie, may thereby gather a sensible reason & cause of fatal conuersions, changes,

and alterations by conference of the antecedent causes, and skilfully with discretion and iudgement apply the same to a farther consequence of times and matters to come: for as Stadius in the preface to his *Ephemerides* excellently noteth:

*Dum causas prateritorum interpretamur, eadem quoque Methodo & futurorum docemus, nam futura à prateritis non specie, non genere differunt, sed tempore tantum, quod eadem ut accidens comitatur.*

A very wise rule, not onely serving for these Astrologickall obseruations, but much moze to be extended to the right vse of ancient histories, and politike practises, delivered to posteritie for their imitation, in like necessities, and affaires. But, to containe vs now within our bounds, in the yeare 1424. the 26. day of June, in the evening, as is credibly recorded, there appeared an Eclipse of the Sun in *Cancer*, the 14. degree: at which time, Charles the King of *Fraunce* being valiantly set vpon in battell by the Englishmen & Burgundians, was expelled bys own realme: warre was hotely maintained betwene the Danes, & the Slesuicians: the Bishop of *Breams* prouoking the Hollanders to battell, was grievously wounded of them, and taken prisoner: a terrible plague, and most vehement pestilence and mortallitie of men ensued, continuing fierce and hote a long time: afterwardes, certaine Princes of *Germanie*, entring *Bohemie*, with a

great armie divided into thre partes, were forcibly repelled and driven backe of the Hussites, wherby the bounds of *Bohemia* were enlarged, and spread abroade, towarde *Misnia*, and *Noricum*: finally, all the fruites of the earth, as corn, graine, vine trees, and such like, perished through unseasonable pinching colde, and extremitie of weather.

In the yeare 1569. the ninth day of Iulie in the morning, there likewise appeared an Eclipse of the Sunne in the 26. degree of *Cancer*, the influence, & effects wherof continued two yeares: when the Turkes martially assailing and invading *Pannonia*, called otherwise *Hungaria*, and *Syria*, a countie lying in the east partes of *Germanie*, a portion whereof bordereth on *Hungarie*, (saving which part & whole country besides is altogether mountainish) forcibly carried away many prisoners, & captives, with over sensible pride of their might & furie. Mathias Hunnides, surnamed *Corvinus*, a most fortunate prince, and as happie a warrior, who five yeares before was crowned king of *Hungarie*, by Frederick the Emperour, denounced & proclaimed warre against the *Bohemians*, being requested, and perswaded thereunto by the Pope, & at that time by force of armes, tooke from them *Moravia*, *Silesia*, and *Lusatia*. The same Mathias continued as fierce warre with *Calixtus* the king of Po-



lonia, courageously invaded the Turkes, often discomfiting and vanquishing them: gatte away Vienna from the Emperour, subdued, and conquered diuerse other nations, and territories adjoining, in so much that his death, he deserued this noble Epitaph of Antony Thibaldeus:

*Coruini breuis hac Vrna est: quem magna fatentur  
Facta fuisse Deum, fata fuisse hominem.*

The Prince of the Tartarians at the same time, assaulted and spoyled *Russia*, vpon whiche countrie *Tartaria* boundeth on the west. The King of Denmarke was suddenly entrapped and taken by the craftie willes and cunning fetches of Sweden. There ensued a sharpe bat taile betwene the French, and Burgundian, Anno 1571. the force and influence of the Eclipse still continuing, many princes, and mightie potentates died: and amongst the reste, George the king of Bohemia, whom Ladislaus, sonne to the king of Polonia succeeded. To conclude, Henry the sixte King of England, was within the reach of this Eclipse, taken by king Edward the fourth, in the Bishops palace at London, and by him committed to the tower, where afterwards he was murdered: as more fully appeareth by our owne English Chronicles.

Last of all, Anno 1526, there hapned an Eclipse of the Sunne in the seventh degree of *Cancer*, that is in the very selfe same

degrée, wherein the Sunne was darkened thys last yeare 1582. After which Eclipse there arose hote warre in *Picardie* wherby both the French & Burgundians receiued mutuall harmes and dammages diuers waies, which are reported to haue bene very great and grienous. At the same time the souldiours of king Ferdinand, brother to the Emperoꝝ Charles, being conducted by their Captaines to resist the force of their enemies in *Hungarie*, were, as you know, treacherously betrayed into the handes of the Turkes, by one *Citzienerus*: of whome they were almoste all most cruelly slaine, their chief Captaines taken captiue, and carried away to *Constantinople* the Turkes chiefest citie, where they liued in miserable seruitude and bondage. At the same time *Geldrenes* seditiously rebelled againste their Soueraigne. At the same time, the most fruitefull, beautiful, and noble Ilands *Sicilia*, and *Calabria* were wofully destroyed with fire, which did straungely breake out of the sealand being dried vp. At the same time there was heard at *Rome*, a mosse feareful, and horrible thundring in the aire, being also the more extraordinary for the very time of the yeare. At the same time, an ancient towre of *Helderberg*, being sodainly blasted with lightning, did cause a soze ruine, much mischiefe, and great miserie to that citie. At the same time, in high *Germanie*, there hap

ned an exceeding great inundation the foire and rage whereof, was passing wonderfull, and marvellous strange. And after the same Eclipse (which we in England, ought chiefly to remember) two notable seditions and insurrections did shrewdly trouble, and disturbe vs here in England: which fell out in the 18. yeare of the raigne of the most mightie and puissant Prince King Henry the eight. Whereof the firste was raysed principally for religion amongst the commons of *Lincolneshire*, who had gathered together nigh 20000. persons, to serue their turnes in the atchieving of that rebellious enterprize. The seconde beganne farther of, in *Yorkeeshire*, which northerne commotion was also attempted for matter of religion, the people there flocke together, amounting to the number of fortye thousand. Against those of the first insurrection, the King sent out the Duke of *Suffolke*, with a strong and princely power, which when the rebelles did vnderstand, they straight waies brake vp their armie, and suddainely departed. Against those of the seconde insurrection, whiche was so farre the greater, his Maiestie sent the Dukes of *Northfolke*, and *Southfolke* both, with a farre stronger power, and mightier host of soldiers: vpon whose comming the battaile was appointed to be fought betwene them on Simon and Iudes day, but the same night it rayned so

extremely, that the two armies could be by no means meete according to that appointment. Whereupon the rebels (as lightly they are wont first or last) were glad to craue pardon the second time, shewing themselves very desirous to depart, with due submission to their most noble Prince: so that both these seditions were finally pacified, and dispatched with the death of a few Archerebelles, and Captaine commotioners, whiche were shortly after executed for example sake, according to the bayonnesse of their disloyall, and desperate attempts. The same Eclipse might peraduenture be accompanied with some other semblable Euent: but these are the chiefest, that I can presently call to minde, and are sufficient, I suppose, to inferre my Conclusion, what haue is to be taken of like Eclipses, and namely this of late. Whereunto if we shall nowe considerately apply the examples before alledged may we not generally conceiue, what sequels of troubles and euils, is like to be prognosticated by the same: And yet to speake indifferently according to the rules of Arte, I perswade my selfe that the misfortunes threatened thereby, shall neither be fully so hainous, nor of so long continuance, as were those of the former Eclipses. My reason is, because the quantitie of the Eclipse hauing bene but very little & small, (not one quarter of the Sunne being darkned)

the

the quantitie of the influence and effects is like to be proportionable. For so Meſſahalah iudgeth in his booke *de Rebus Eclipsium*, the 7. chapter. *In Eclipsi Solis semper significatur magnum aliquod Accidens, sed tamen secundum quantitatem ipsius Eclipsis.* Wherefore the quantitie of this late Eclipse being so small, I presume, the operations, and sequels thereof shall be both the lesse in quantitie, and the shorter in continuance. Nowe, as concerning the Regions, Provinces, territories, and cities which shall chiefly be afflicted and oppressed with the evils ensuing, (whiche euery man will be readie to demaund) it is sufficiently knowne, which are principally vnder the dominion, and regiment of the signe Cancer: as Numidia, Africa, Bithinia, Phrygia, Colchus, Carthago, Regnum Francia, Regnum Scotia, Regnum Granata, Comitatus Burgundia, Prussia, Hollandia, Selandia, Constantinopoli, Thumissa, Venetia, Mediolanum, Genua, Luca, Pisa, Lubecum, Treueris, Magdeburgum, Gotlicium, Berna, Ciuitas S. Andrea, Torchia, siue Eboracum, as they are confusedly heaped together by our chiefest Astrologers, respecting rather matter, than forme. Of which very countries, and cities, those persons too shall especially feele the violence of this Eclipse, whiche had Cancer placed in their Horoscope. And this in effect is all, that I haue presently

C.ii. to

to say, touching the influence, and sequels of the  
 foresayde late Eclipse. For, as for those two in-  
 stances, which you in your chamber, not many  
 moneths since, *obiter*, and as it were, *disputan-*  
*di causa* objected agaynst me, reasoning then fa-  
 miliarly of the obseruation, and howe that was  
 to be taken of Eclipses: the one of Agathocles,  
 the famous captaine, and tiranne of *Syracusa*,  
 the other of L. Sulpitius Gallus a noble Ro-  
 mane: whereof Agathocles, as I remember,  
 in his wars against the Penians, when so euer  
 anie Eclipse was to happen the day before their  
 battaile, least his souldiers should take any pre-  
 iudiciall or superstitious conceits thereat, vnder-  
 stood, as you then alledged, to discourse vnto his ar-  
 mie the whole reason thereof: shewing them,  
 that what soeuer should chaunce there, was to  
 follothe by course of nature, & appertained no-  
 thing to thier Militarie affaires: Sulpitius Gal-  
 lus vnderstanding likewise on a time, that an  
 Eclipse was at hande, assembled his souldiers  
 together, and warned them thereof afoze hand,  
 expounding vnto them all the reason, and na-  
 turall causes of Eclipses, least they should igno-  
 rantly mistake them, for heauie, and vnluckie  
 tokens: As for these two instances, I saie, I  
 muste needs graunt, they were good martiall  
 policies, and wise Stratagemes for the present;  
 to abandon such feare, as their souldiers might  
 haue

haply other wise haue conceived, by such shewes of some infortunate chaunce, to befall them, but as according to Aristotels saying in his Politiques, *Non est cura Regala hominum voluntas:* so I thinke, these, and such lyke Militare deuises, are not of force, to proue, or disproue any other Conclusion, but this, that in the time of necessitie, or extremitie, especially in warre, it is wisdoms, to make the bests of euery such Accident, and to interprete it in such wise, as may seme moste behouesfull for the incouragement of those, whom it concerneth, to be kept in harte, and to be deliuered of all by feare, that might any way daunt, or astonish their minds. Which no doubt was Aeneas his politique consideration, where Virgil writeth of him:

*Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.*

In which cases, not so much the very truth and consequence of the matter is commonly regarded, as what is most expedient, and auailable, to serue present turnes. At an other time I remember, you byged vpon me the like historie out of the fourth booke of Q. Curtius, *de Rebus gestis Alexandri.* Where it appeareth, how Alexanders souldiers were at the firste terrified, and astonished, with a terrible Eclipse of the Moone, and how againe afterward recomforted, and satisfied, by a cunning, and subtle interpretation of certaine learned Egypt

thian Astrologers, there present in the campe. The place is very notable, and therefore I haue thought it worth the repecting. Firſt, their maruelous feare, and agonie is thus deſcribed.

*Prima fer: vigilia luna deſiciens, primum nitorem ſideris ſui condidit, deinde ſanguinis colore ſuffuſo, lumen omne ſexauit: ſollicitiſque ſub ipſum tanti diſcriminis caſum, ingens religio, & ex ea formido quadam incuſſa eſt: Dyſinuicis, in vltimas terras trahi ſe querebantur: iam nec flumina poſſe adiri, nec ſidera priſtinum præſtare fulgorem, vaſtas terras, deſerta omnia occurrere: in vnius hominis iactationem, tot millium ſanguinem impendi: faſtidio eſſe patriam: abdicari Philippum patrem: cælum vana cogitationibus petere.*

Then ſolloweth Alexanders remedie, and meanes of pacification, more politique for the effect, than true for the cauſe. Iam pro ſeditione Rex erat, cum ad omnia interitum, Duces, Principeſque militum frequentes a leſſe pratorio iubet, Aegyptioſque vates, quos cali ac ſiderum peritiſſimos eſſe credebat, quid ſentirent, expromere iubet. At illi, qui ſatis ſcirent *temporum* orbis implere deſtinatas vices, Lunamque deſicere, cum aut terram ſubiret, aut ſole priuaretur, Rationem quidem ipſis perceptam non edocent vulgum, but what Reaſon then? Cæterum affirmant Solem Græcorum, Lunam eſſe Perſarum, quotiesque illa deſiciat, ruinam, ſtragemque illis gentibus portendi: veteraque exempla percenſent



sent *Perfidis Regum*, quos *aduersis Dñs pugnasse*, *Luna ostendisset Defectis*. *Uthreupon Q.* Curtius interlaceth this politike iudgement: *Nulla res efficacius multitudinem regit quam Superstitio*, alioquin impotens, *seua, mutabilis, ubi vana religione capta est, melius vatibus quam Ducibus suis paret*. For the effect of that forged interpretation, or rather, of that counterfaiſe Stratageme, was this: *Igitur edita in vulgus Aegyptiorum Responſa, rursus ad ſpem, & fiduciam erexere torpentes*. So easie a matter it is, by any colourable deuise, or pretence of reason, to content the vnquiet mindes, and assuage the raging surie of the multitude. In whiche case, many both partial and percurial experiments haue ben: practized, that are not to enſoꝛce any rule of Art, other than this, what way a politike man is to take in time of like extremitie. As so; that efficacie, and sequele of Eclipses, that I here speake of, found out by induction of Examles, and obseruation of cunning Astrologers, it is not to be iudged vpon by any such Stratagematical coꝛceit, either vttered in word, or practized in deede, at the point of necessitie: but to be credited so farre, as the iudgement of the learned in this facultie, and the foresayde Exemplifications may giue it credite. *Artifici in sua arte credendum*: especially if that *Artifex* be *ſo expertus*, as he ought to be, & as here I make

Account he is, considering what already hath bene alledged, and may farther be iustified. But, for this present, *sufficiat, quod satis est*. For mine owne part, as I hope the beste, so I feare the worst, enclinyng in some sorte to the olde rule, *ad discentem oportet credere*. What soeuer befalleth other places, I trust England is still to continue in Gods fauour, who from day to day, and from yeare to yeare, mightily preserue our gracious Queene, as hitherto he hath done: who graunt hir moste excellent Maiestie, a long and prosperous raigne ouer vs, that we may still enioye this happie continuance of peace, wealth, health, and other our speciall felicities, whereas the sworde, penurie, and so many plagues, haue ioyned their forces, in a manner against all other nations. Who for his exceeding mercie sake, vouchsafe vs his singular accustomed fauour more and more, and continually blesse hir soveraigne Highnesse more and more. I doubt not, but euery true English harte will say, Amen.

I haue now deliuered what I thought conuenient in this kind: vnlesse haply you will furthermore enioyne me, to set downe my Astrologieall iudgement particularly & severally of the foure quarters of this yeare 1587. after the ordinary manner of our common Almanack makers: which although it be lesse needefull, be-  
ind

ing already performed by them, yet to take away all matter of suspition, which other wise you might perhaps in some part conceive of my insufficiencie this way, and withall to discharge a pœce of my promise in the former discourse, I have briefly noted so much, as I would thinke necessary so; common instructions, to serve either publique, or priuat turnes, and namely Deconomical prouision, if this Treatise were to come into more hands.

## A short Iudgement of the fourre partes of this yeare, 1583.

1 The Spring time ensuing, is, in my opinion, like to be very moyst, very windie, and somewhat cold.

2 Summer, I suppose, will be rather moyst than dry, with some haile, thunder and lightning, especially in Iuly, and September.

3 Haruest will be diuers, and inconstant, moyst, windy, cloudy, temperate, and dry.

4 The Winter season is moste like to be vnseasonable, tedious, & very long, not without great floze of haile, raine, snow, many boisterous windes, and very much colde, harde, sharpe, and tempestuous weather.

The whole yeare, to speake more brinier,

C.b.

fallo.

fall, is like to prove but a bad yeare for al man-  
 ner of cattel, but especially and principally for  
 sheepe. Beale: Beanes, I suppose, wil be plenty-  
 full, & good cheape: but wheat, by my conie-  
 ctures, wil be scarce, & very deare. Barlie shall  
 be indifferent, but yet of the two, rather deare  
 than cheape. We are like to haue good store of  
 Home; sufficient plenty of Oyle. Butter &  
 Chafe, shall be somewhat deare: we are not to  
 looke for any store, or abundance of fruite: a  
 dearth of victuals is much to be feared: grie-  
 uous losses by shipwracke: sundry damniages  
 by fire: many shamefull whoredoms, thefts,  
 robberies, spoiles, opppressions, treacheries, and  
 mutinies greatly to be dreaded: perillous fa-  
 ctions, seditions, tumults, insurrections, & up-  
 rores, together with hot preparance for warre  
 to be looked for, especially in þe Northeast coun-  
 tries. Many infirmities, & diseases, shall gene-  
 rally raigne both amongst men, women, & chil-  
 dren, proceeding of vnnaturall moistnes, & di-  
 stemperate heat, as by þe Quent wil more sen-  
 sibly appeare. The death of some mighty, & re-  
 notoured Magistrate by all Astrological Con-  
 iectures is to ensue: & finally a sore mortallitie  
 is very like to inuade many places, as well  
 somewhat neare hand, as farther off: which  
 God of his euerlasting godnes, & mercy, turne  
 from his Chace, continuing our happy state

and quietnesse in Englande, to his gracious pleasure.

Having thus much presumed of your paciēce, contrary to my maner in such priuat writings, I wil yet aduenture, to trouble you a little farther, with h view of a certain Phisical & Astrological table of Phlebotomie: which, (vpon occasion) I haue lately drawne, & already communicated w a friend or two, studious this way & desirous thereof. I will not say, but some error may peraduenture scape me therein, as in h self: & if you happen to light vpon any such I am to craue pardon, as in h self. The only preamble, I here thinke needeful, is h notable Astrological, & Phisical indgement giuē out by Hermes Trismegistus him self, in h very ende of his *Tatromathematica*, ad Amoneim Aegyptium, thus translated into Latine by Stadius, in the *Prolegomena* to his *Cphemerides*. *Multū refert in qua hora primus morbi insultus deprehēdetur, obseruare, an eo tēpore benefici in ortu sint, aut mediū celi occupent, plus namque sic cōstituti, collapsis aliōqui viribus, opus subministrabunt, q̄ praestantissimus possit Medicus: scrutari igitur & die, & horā decubitus exacte oportebit, & mundi positū examinare: nihil enim homini superuenit, quod ex caelesti consensu, & sympathia non oriatur, & originem ducat.* Which famous & authentickall Maxime of Hermes, together with the long approued verse, borrowed

from

from Hesiod: *Ipsa Dies, hodie Mater, cras ipsa  
 Nouerca*, may generally suffice for the iustify-  
 ing of that difference, & distinction of houres,  
 dayes, and times, which either here is, or els  
 where may Astrologically and Physically be  
 maintained. And so with my dutifull Com-  
 mendacions, I hartly commit you to the pro-  
 tection of God: being loth to be euertedi-  
 us in officious wordes, or sentences of  
 curtesie, howsoever otherwhiles I  
 may chaunce to ouershoote my  
 selfe in matter of Dis-  
 course.

A



# A COMPENDIOUS

## Table of Phlebotomie, or blood-

letting, setting downe by diuision the generall and speciall considerations thereunto belonging.



**A**s in other things, so in Phlebotomie, or letting of blood, the Cause is first skilfully & circumspectly to be considered, as that it be to purge the bodye of some vnnaturall, naughtie, and superfluous humoꝝ, whose substance is either simple, or mirt: simple, when it doth of it selfe, without the admirtion of any other, degenerate, as blood doth, when it putrifieth in the veines; the pores being stopped: mirt, when it is mingled with some that is already corrupted, as in the Dropsie, where the blood is mirt with water, then the Cause being thus allowed vpon, & certainly knowne for needefull and good to the patient, (so; other, wise letting of blood is very dangerous, and openeth a way to many grieuous infirmities: and withall here would generally be noted, that it is not couenient either so; a very leane & weake man, or so; a very fat, & grosse man to be let blood) there remaine to be considered:

Nota

## A Compendious Table

How it agreeth with Patient.	inwardly	{ 1. for his complexion. 2. age.
	outwardly	{ 3. for the time of the yeare, and month generally. 4. for the time of the day, and diet particularly.

## 1. Complexion.

1. In the complexion is to be considered, whether he be
- 1. Sanguine, that is hot and moist.
  - 2. Collick, that is, hot and dry.
  - 3. Melancholy, that is, cold and dry.
  - 4. Phlegmatick, that is, cold and moist.

## 2. Age.

2. In his age, whether he be
- in his youth.
  - in his manly, or middle age.
  - in his elderly age.
  - in his crooked old age.

## 3. The time of the yeare.

Concerning the time of the yeare, he is to be advised, what partes thereof are

good, as the Spring: from the middle whereof to the beginning of summer is simply the best time for this purpose: howbeit some thinke Autumne reasonable good, as no doubt it is, in comparison either of summer or winter: being otherwise in it selfe, to be reckned rather for bad, than good.

very bad, as Summer and winter, for their extranities of heate & cold.

bad more toserable, as Autumne, being somewhat more temperate.

The



## 4. The time of the moneth.

The Moone being in Tauro, Gemini, Leone, Virgine, or Capricorne: or the last halfe of Libra, or first of Scorpio.

The Sunne, the Moone, or the Lord of the Zodiacke, being in the signe, that ruleth that member.

The Moone being in any part of via lactea, or in via combusta, or in democalus sui, or being vacua, or tarda cursu, or in terminis infortuniorum, or in the duodenarial division of the twelve houses, placed either in 1. 6. 8. or 12. place thereof, or applying to the Lord of the 8. house.

The day before, the day it selfe, the daye after the change of the Moone.

Halfe a naturall day, that is 12. howeres before, and as many howeres after the quarters of the Moone.

A day before, and a day after the full of the Moone.

A daye before, and a day after the Coniunction, Quartile, or opposition of the Moone with Saturne, or Mars.

A daye before the Coniunction of the Moone with Mercury, or Venus, or the head of the Dragon, or taile of the Dragon infortunate: beside other infortunate dayes in every moneth, severally noted in every Almanack: and expressly set downe in certaine old Latine verses to be scene in many ancient Calenders: which kind of verses for the matter commonly are current enough.

and

Concerning the time of the moneth, these generall Cautions are to be observed, that he be not let blood in any member, with any chirurgicall instrument, either

and then the  
convenient  
time of  
the moneth,  
for the

1. Sanguine.
2. Choleric.
3. Melancholy.
4. Phlegmatick

the *Spoone*  
being in

1. Any of the  
signes fol-  
lowing.
2. Cancer,
3. *Pisces*.
3. Aquarius,  
the firste halfe  
of *Libra*.
4. Aries. or  
*Sagittarius*.

Ratio. *Contraria contrarijs curantur.*

**Notobest**, some specially commend *Cancer*,  
*Aquarius*, and *Pisces*, for letting of blood: but  
*Pisces* can not be so good, being a common or bi-  
co, or all signe.

also the best,  
and most  
laudable  
Aspects for  
this pur-  
pose, or  
these, accor-  
ding to our  
soundest  
writers in  
this kind.

the conjunction of the *Spoone* with Iupi-  
ter, or Venus, are simply and principally  
best: so that Venus be not combust.  
the trine or fertile of the *Spoone* with Iupi-  
ter, Sol, Venus, and Mercury, are good, but  
especially with Iupiter, or Mercury.  
the quartile or opposition of the *Spoons*  
with Iupiter or Venus, doth well.  
the trine or fertile of the *Spoone* with Mars,  
are reasonable good, or indifferent.

the time of the  
moneth for

**Youth**: from the change to the first  
quarter.  
**Middle age**: from the first quarter to  
the full.  
**Elderly age**: from the full to the last  
quarter.  
**Olde age**: from the last quarter to the  
change.

Ratio.

10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/

Ratio. Simile gaudet suo simili.

Howbeit, no child would be let blood before fourtē yeares of age : no; old man after seuentie, vnlesse his strength be the greater, and somewhat moze than ordinarie at those yeares.

5. Time of the day, and diet.

The time of  
the day must  
be either

Morning : after the rising of the Sunne : when a man is yet fasting : which is simply the best, excepting the houres of Saturne and Mars : and choosing specially the houres of Iupiter, and Venus, whose nature is most temperate.

After none : after reasonable good, or rather perfect digestion, and expulsion of superfluities.

And withall, regard must be had of the aier, y it be not either too hot, or too cold, or clowdie, but calme, cleare, and temperate : the winde being then either Northerly, or else, Westerly: for the South wind is no friend to Phlebotomie.

Ratio. Callidum nimium dissoluit :  
Frigidum nimium refrigerat.

Exception.

Notwithstanding the premises, if this blood letting be for the Phrenesie, the Pestilence, the Squynancie, the Pleurisie, the Apoplexie, for a continuing headach, proceeding

of choler or blood, or for any hotte burning feuer, or other extream paine, a man in such a case may not tarie a chosen time, regularly set downe by the Astronomer, or Physitian, because haply, the patient might miscarric in the meane season, but incontinently with all convenient speede, he is to seeke his remedie, this way: vnlesse either him selfe be very weake, or like to sounde, or the Paine be in the same signe that ruleth that verie parte of his bodie. Forre, in the foresayd case of extreamitie, blood is not to be let in so great a quantitie, as otherwise it would, if a chosen time might conveniently be respected.

As before blood letting these circumstances of complexion, age, and times, are to be considered, so after blood letting, like consideration is to be had of our meates, and exercise. For meates we must take none, but such as are of an easie, and light digestion.

For exercise, we are to abstaine from all, vntill the fourth day, exclusive, not only those, that be vehement, as,

riding.  
running.  
leaping.  
batwing.  
wrestling.  
fencing.  
tennis, &c.

But also, such as are more mild: as

walking.  
bowling.  
bathing.  
and specially venerie.

Which both antecedent, and consequent limitations, being duely & orderly obserued, I doubt not, but I may effectually conclude with that auncient commendation of Phlebotomie, giuen out in two common verses.

*Exhilarat tristes: iratos placat: amantes*

*Ne sint amantes, Phlebotomia facit.*

And thus much, or rather thus little of Phlebotomie: hoping you will fauourably accept of this Astrological and Phisicke table, together with the other rude papers: untill better opportunity, and greater leasure, accompanied with more reading, shall afford some piece of worke otherwise laboured, and more schollerly handled, than on such a sodaine this coulde be. Rome, they say, was not builded in a day, nor any worke of price huddled vp in hast: euerie thing must haue a reasonable time, and it is impossible so; a beginner, or nouice in any facultie, to attaine vnto that perfection, which long experience, and much meditation, haue hardly bred in men of farre riper yeres, & greater studie. The best is, I know vnto whom I write: and I truste at my retourne, I shall finde you (as I haue alwaies) rather a gentle reformer, than a sharpe controller. You know I vse not to dote vpon mine owne errors, but as in all things else, so in this pamphlet, am ready, to correct, or amend any thing that shall

be found amiable, being glad to holde the ancient rule, *Errare possum, hereticus esse nolo*, to which I pray God, I may alwaies follow, as well in the conclusions of this science, as of any other. But truly, brother, I feare me, I haue now bene too vnreasonable tedious vnto you, and therefore wil here once againe take my leave, and bid you hartily farewell: wishing you as my selfe. From my fathers in Walsden the 6. of December. 1582.

Your louing brother, euer at commaundement,

RICHARD HARVEY.



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